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NATION'S DEAD LAID AT REST

The Body of William McKinley, With Stately Pageantry, Placed in the Tomb.

LAST MEED OF REVERENCE

The Funeral Ceremonies Over the Martyred Chieftain an Unprecedented Occasion of Mournful Grandeur.

Canton, Ohio.—With majestic solemnity, surrounded by his countrymen and his townspeople, in the presence of the President of the United States, the Cabinet, Justices of the United States Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the heads of the military and naval establishments, the Governors of States, and a great concourse of people who had known and loved him, all that is mortal of William McKinley, the third President to fall by an assassin's bullet, was committed to the city of the dead.

It was a spectacle of mournful grandeur. Canton ceased to be a town and swelled to the proportions of a great city. From every city and hamlet in Ohio, from the remote corner of the South, and from the East and West, the human tide flowed into the town, until 100,000 people were within its gates, here to pay their last tribute to the fallen Chief.

The final scenes at the First Methodist Church, where the funeral service was held, and at the beautiful West Lawn Cemetery, where the body was consigned to a vault, were simple and impressive.

The service at the church consisted of a brief oration, prayers by the ministers of three denominations and singing by a quartet. The body was then taken to West Lawn Cemetery and placed in a receiving vault pending the time when it will be finally laid to rest beside the children who were buried years ago.

The funeral procession was very imposing, and included not only the representatives of the Army and Navy of the United States, but the entire military strength of the State of Ohio and hundreds of civic, fraternal and other organizations. It was two miles long.

President Roosevelt, showing signs of fatigue after his days of strain and excitement, remained quietly in seclusion after the funeral until 7 o'clock in the evening, when he boarded a train for Washington.

As the sun came up through the gray curtain of mist that hung over the prairies of the East, the peaceful little city that gave William McKinley to the nation prepared to perform the last rites for the man it loved.

Five times as many people as there were room for surged through the black-garbed street. Bugle calls and the roll of drums broke the stillness of the morning air. By 9 o'clock there were 25,000 people tramping between lines of the National Guardsmen, on either side of the streets leading to the sombre-clad City Hall or the McKinley homestead, where the body of the President was in the last keeping of his bereaved widow.

The troops and Masonic organizations began to form in line of parade amid the turmoil and confusion created with the arrival of each body. The movement toward the picturesque vine-covered McKinley home, the Methodist Church, where the funeral services were held, and the cemetery, a mile beyond, was under full swing at noon.

A short time after the noon hour there came through the McKinley home three stalwart bluejackets and three bronzed infantrymen. They came to rigid attention under the drooping ivy at the top of the steps leading to the lawn.

Members of the Cabinet, the Admirals of the Nation's fleet and the Generals of its Army followed them and grouped themselves picturesquely on the piazza, their gold-laced uniforms and clanking side arms scintillating in the sunshine. Lieutenant-General Miles headed the Army forces and Rear-Admiral Farquhar the naval contingent.

Finally there came from up the street the sound of a bugle. The notes sounded almost solemn. It was the "President's call."

The notes scarcely died away when a carriage approached. On either side of the carriage, in which was seated President Roosevelt with Commander Cowles, his naval aide, galloped Troop A, of Cleveland, whose uniforms were resplendent in splashes of red and gold.

The cavalcade halted in front of the McKinley home. General Miles and Admiral Farquhar greeted President Roosevelt as he alighted, and accompanied by them he entered the house.

A brief private service was held within the darkened chamber where the body rested. Dr. Manchester uttered a prayer while the relatives were gathered around, and Mrs. McKinley listened from the half-open door of her adjoining room.

A naval lieutenant, accompanied by a lieutenant in the infantry, came out of the house and led the sailormen and soldiers therein. Over the city the tolling of bells rang out in mournful cadences. The boom of cannon broke the air. The troops in the street came to attention at present arms. A band of musicians sent in almost whispered notes the first strains of the beautiful hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

Through the open doorway the sailors and soldiers bore on their shoulders the flag and flower-decked casket containing all that was mortal of President McKinley.

Behind the casket walked President Roosevelt, and behind him the members of his Cabinet. The officers of the Army and Navy followed, while the bells tolled and the roar of the President's salute broke from the mouths of cannon far away.

When the casket had been placed in the hearse and the President and his Cabinet had entered their carriages, through a lane of people ten deep the march to the church began. The people stood with uncovered heads. Some of them wept. Almost every man carried a McKinley cane, which was encircled with the national colors and bore the face of the President on the head. These were held aloft after the manner of cavalry troopers in salute as the hearse moved slowly by.

There were 12,000 men in the line of march behind the hearse. A distinguished guard of honor, composed of Admirals and Generals, were on each side of the hearse. In the Grand Army post of which the dead President was a member marched some men very old and feeble. The church was reached at 1.45 p. m.

As the mournful cavalcade drew up at the church, where once the President worshiped, a riot appeared to be in progress. Thousands of men and women were jammed up against the sides of the edifice and brawny troopers were trying to drive them back. Finally the tangle was straightened out and everybody who had a ticket was admitted.

The casket was borne by the sailormen and soldiers, followed by a guard of honor, into the church and placed on a catafalque just in front of the altar.

President Roosevelt occupied the second pew in the centre tier of seats. The members of the Cabinet sat with him. Just behind him was the McKinley pew. The occupants of it were Abner McKinley, his wife and two daughters; Mrs. Barber and Mrs. Duncan.

As the body was deposited on the catafalque and the sailors and soldiers retired to seats at the side, from the organ came the notes of Beethoven's Funeral March.

During the prelude the congregation of mourners gazed at the decorations of the church. Everywhere save on the altar fell the black mourning pall, caught up with tassels of white silk. Long streamers of crape hung from the centre of the church to the side walls. The gallery was draped with the cloth of death so that no part of the railing could be seen.

Hanging to the two granite gables at either end were two more wreaths, both of oak. One was the offering of King Edward VII. The other was sent by the Ambassador of the Czar of Russia. It bore a card, "In the name of His Majesty, the Czar."

At the base of the vault on either side of the entrance were great masses of floral offerings. Altogether there were 230 floral offerings, the greater part of which came from foreign countries and State governments.

As the cortege entered the cemetery the troops at the head of it marched by the tomb and disappeared over the hill to the street on the other side. The gravel walk on which the hearse and carriages were drawn was littered with sweet peas, geraniums and carnations. They had been scattered there by the school children of Canton.

President Roosevelt stood at the entrance of the tomb. Around him were the members of the Cabinet and other high officials of the Government.

The hearse was driven up to the entrance, and soldiers and sailors, flanked by the guard of honor, bore the body on their shoulders to a rest which had been provided for it directly in front of the vault. Behind them was the guard of honor, General Miles and Admiral Farquhar in the lead.

Following the guard of honor came the McKinley family, Abner McKinley and Mrs. Abner McKinley at the head. As the soldiers and sailors lowered the casket from their shoulders the boom of cannon was heard. There were three salvos.

Bishop Joyce then read the burial service of the Methodist Church. Instantly from the eight bugles rang out the notes of the soldier's last call—"Taps." It was beautifully done, and the last notes of the buglers died away so softly that all who heard remained

THE BODY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT LYING IN STATE IN THE CAPITOL ROTUNDA AT WASHINGTON.

But there was no gloom in the mass of color about the altar. The first object that met the eye was a huge white marble vase, from which streamed great clusters of carnations, President McKinley's favorite flower. Behind the vase gleamed the lofty gilt pipes of the organ.

Scarcely a single line of the chancel rail or pulpit could be seen for the set pieces of beautiful flowers piled against it. Glowing crescents of yellow roses rested upon the chancel rail. There were immense beds of white roses, flags of flowers, broken columns, vast wreaths of oak leaves, huge vases of wonderfully tinted orchids, masses of violets. The predominating color was pink and the greater number of blossoms were carnations. Upon the casket rested the widow's last offering, a simple bunch of carnations within a wreath of oak leaves. Senator Hanna sent the wreath.

When quiet reigned, save for the muffled roar of cannon that came from the street and the murmured crashing of bands playing funeral marches, a quartet of young women, with white frocks and big white picture hats, sang "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere."

The Rev. Dr. Milligan, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, offered a prayer. It was simple, short and earnest. When he intoned the Lord's Prayer every person in the church responded the sacred words with him.

Following Dr. Milligan's prayer came the reading of the Nineteenth Psalm by the Rev. Dr. John A. Hall, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church.

As the reader retired the mixed quartet sang the words of Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light."

The Rev. Dr. C. E. Manchester, pastor of the church and the intimate friend of President McKinley, delivered the address. Dr. Manchester and the dead President were friends for a lifetime, and the clergyman was visibly affected by the task before him. His voice failed him several times as he read from his manuscript containing the eulogy on the life of his friend.

After the address prayer was offered by Bishop Joyce, of Minnesota. The congregation joined in the singing of the President's favorite hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by a mixed quartet.

The benediction was delivered by the Rev. Father Vattman, one of the Catholic chaplains in the Army. He was in uniform.

The church services over the attendants prepared the casket for its journey to the grave. The organ pealed out the Chopin Funeral March, solemn and inspiring.

As the casket was borne upon the shoulders of the soldiers and sailors from the church to the hearse the sun disappeared and the clouds hung leaden overhead. Four bands massed played the Funeral March from Saul. The thousands of people jammed in the streets behind the line of troops stood with uncovered heads.

The procession began its march to the cemetery, a mile away. The Grand Army band in the lead, played continually "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Under great black arches the hearse, with its glittering guard of honor, passed to the strains of the hymn. There were five of these arches. On the first a lithograph of the dead President. On another were these words: "He loved us. We loved him." On another: "He was our ideal American."

In twenty minutes the cemetery was reached. It is picturesquely set on sloping ground, rising from the street in undulating waves of turf punctuated with marble and granite shafts.

There was a great concourse of people on the surrounding hills and the streets. Within sight of the entrance is the receiving vault, where the dead President's body is to remain for a time. This mausoleum is of granite, green in design with a tower and pointed peak.

At the peak was set a great oak wreath. It was the offering of the new President of the United States. Over the facade was a wreath of laurels with a splash of parma violets, red with the Italian colors. This was the offering of the King of Italy, whose father was assassinated as was President McKinley.

listening for a few seconds to see if it had really ended.

The casket was then taken up again by the bearers and borne into the inclosure. From over a hill came the throbbing of the drums low and muttering. At the last roll the casket was placed on the rest reserved for it.

The President's carriage was then summoned, and he entered it with Commander Cowles and was driven to the McKinley house.

For more than two hours the military organizations in the funeral pageant marched by the vault.

When the last of the procession had passed the bier orders were given that the cemetery should be cleared. The order was quickly carried out, and the dead President was left in the care of his guard of honor. The guard that has the honor of watching the bier of the dead President is Company C, of the Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry. It is commanded by Captain W. S. Biddle, Jr. The company includes seventy-six men, and was ordered to Canton from Fort Wayne, Detroit.

Nature has been kind in selecting the last resting place for President McKinley. West Lawn Cemetery is on a high knoll overlooking the peaceful valley, with the busy little city of Canton laid out below. Here, looking out on his home city and his native State, the body of Mr. McKinley was laid to rest. Just inside the stately entrance stands the gray stone vault where for a time the coffin will repose. But in due time the body will be taken from the vault and committed to the little plot of ground further on. This is the McKinley lot, and here lie his father, whose name he bore, the mother he guarded so tenderly in life, his brother James, his sister Anna and his two children. And when that time comes a stately shaft of granite will rise above the grave, telling of the civic virtues, the pure life and the martyr death of William McKinley.

LYING IN STATE AT CANTON.

All Ohio Turned Out to Pay Tribute to the Fallen Chief's Memory.

Canton, Ohio.—The train bringing the body of William McKinley, late President of the United States, for burial in the town where his early life was passed, completed its journey at 11.50 o'clock Wednesday morning. Thousands of persons had come here to be present at the final services in honor of the dead President, and a great crowd stood with bared heads about the station as the train drew in.

The journey of the funeral train from Washington was marked by evidences of the universal sorrow no less marked than the trip from Buffalo. Although the train left the Capital long after sunset and did not emerge into daylight until its journey had been more than half run, there was not a mile along the entire route that was not covered by persons to observe its passing.

During the last half-hour's run into Canton, where the body was to be received into the arms of its own people, mile by mile the evidences of deep personal affliction seemed if possible to increase. Flags that had often waved welcome to Mr. McKinley were now lowered in sorrow. Farmers and country folk generally seemed to have suspended work, schools had been dismissed and the entire population was ranged along the track in sorrowful silence. The straining faces showed that each member of the crowd took this mournful home-coming as a personal bereavement. It was as though fathers and mothers and sisters were watching for a glimpse of the coffin that held their own loved relative.

Tenderly and reverently, those who had known William McKinley best received his body. They hardly noticed the President of the United States and the President of the generals and admirals Cabinet or the generals and admirals in their resplendent uniforms. The coffin which contained the body of their friend and fellow townsman had all their thoughts.

The entire population of the city and thousands from all over Ohio, the full strength of the National Guard of the State, eight regiments, three batteries of artillery, one battalion of engineers, 5000 men in all; the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor and a Justice of the Supreme Court, representing the three branches of the State Government, were at the station to receive the body when the train arrived at noon. The whole town, with the exception of the McKinley cottage, was draped in black. Only the hitching post at the curb in front of the house had been swathed in black by the citizens, in order that it might conform to the general scheme of mourning decoration.

The funeral train was met by Judge Day at the head of the local reception committee. Mrs. McKinley, weeping piteously, was helped from the train by Dr. Rixey and Abner McKinley and conducted to a carriage which was in waiting, and was then driven rapidly to her home. The other relatives followed her.

The coffin was then lifted from the catafalque car and carried on the shoulders of the body bearers to the waiting hearse. The soldiers presented arms and bugles sounded taps. President Roosevelt and the Cabinet members then entered carriages. They were followed by the guard of honor, in full uniform, and the procession then marched to the Court House. The procession passed all the way between big arches draped in black.

Sad as was the procession which escorted the body to the Court House it could not compare with the infinite sadness of the double line of sorrowing people who streamed steadily through the dimly lighted corridors of the building from the time the coffin was opened until it was taken home to the widow at nightfall. They stepped softly, and tears came unbidden.

All through the afternoon the crowd passed the catafalque approximately at the rate of 100 every minute, making in the five hours in which the body lay in state a total of 30,000 people, practically equal to the population of Canton. When the doors were closed at 6 o'clock the line four abreast stretched fully a mile from the Court House, and people were still coming from the side streets to take their places in line.

Often the guarding soldiers were compelled to step forward and gently restrain a hand that sought to take a blossom from the flower-decked coffin. Strong men made no concealment of their grief. Many women wept, and one young girl gave vent to her feelings by loud wails which re-echoed through the darkened corridors. As the people hurried by they gave expression to suppressed exclamations of anguish at the sight of the pinched face in the coffin. Many of his nearest friends refrained from looking upon the face, preferring to preserve the memory of him as in life.

At 6 o'clock the doors were closed to the public and preparations were made for removing the body to the McKinley house. Canton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, acted as escort, and there was no following. At the house the escort formed in line in the street, presenting arms, while the coffin, borne by the body bearers, was taken into the house. It was placed in the front parlor for the night. Guards were posted around the house, and a number of sentries were placed in the front yard.

During the afternoon President Roosevelt walked over to the McKinley residence to inquire after Mrs. McKinley. He was informed that she had stood the trip from Washington bravely, but in the opinion of the physician it was not advisable for her to attempt to attend the service at the church. She therefore remained quietly at her home with Dr. Rixey.

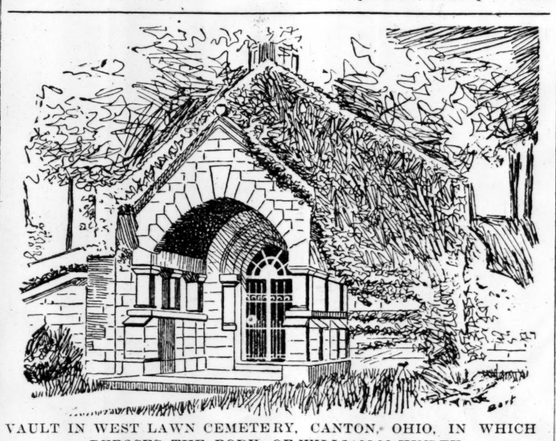
After President Roosevelt returned, he remained quietly at the Harter residence throughout the afternoon and evening. He dined privately, and, although there were quite a number of callers in the evening, he remained in seclusion.

STATE FUNERAL AT WASHINGTON.

Simple and Impressive Services Held in the Capitol Rotunda.

Washington, D. C.—At precisely 9 o'clock on Tuesday the body-bearers in the East Room raised the coffin containing the remains of President William McKinley to their shoulders, to take it to the hearse. As they appeared at the main door of the White House the Marine Band, stationed on the avenue opposite the mansion, struck up the favorite hymn of the dead President. As the hearse, drawn by six black horses, with a groom at the head of each, moved away, the mourners from the White House entered carriages and followed the body.

The hearse and carriages were driven down to the gate of the White House grounds and halted. Then the Artillery Band began the music of the Dead March from "Saul," a blast from the bugle sounded the signal to march, and the head of the procession started on its way to the Capitol.



VAULT IN WEST LAWN CEMETERY, CANTON, OHIO, IN WHICH REPOSES THE BODY OF WILLIAM McKINLEY.

Major-General John R. Brooke, mounted, was at the head of the line. Behind him came his aides, the red-coated artillery band, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, with the men sitting straight and stiff as statues; a company of engineers, two battalions of coast artillery, and a detachment of the Hospital Corps. Then came the naval contingent of the first section, headed by the Marine Band, who were followed by a battalion of marines, and one of sailors from the North Atlantic Squadron. The National Guard of the District of Columbia brought up the rear of the military section of the parade.

The journey from the White House to the Capitol was simple and solemn. Slowly the procession proceeded down Pennsylvania avenue, headed by the soldiers and followed by the guard of honor and the carriages. It had begun to rain just before the hearse was brought through the White House gates, and now it was pouring hard, but everywhere stood bareheaded men, some holding their hats by their sides and many raising them with an evident idea that this showed greater respect. The balconies of the houses along the line were packed with women with tear-stained faces. Many little children in the crowd were holding handkerchiefs to their eyes.

The movement of the procession to the Capitol was very slow. It took one hour and a half to march a mile. At 10.40 the strains of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," blown on bugles, were heard at the Capitol. They heralded the approach of the procession.

Symbols of mourning were everywhere in the crowd. Many wore bands of crepe around their arms. Others had pictures of the dead President with mourning borders, and many of the poorer people wore old campaign badges and buttons with Mr. McKinley's profile on them.

The rotunda was very simply arranged for so great and historic an event. There were, of course, no decorations, and the great dome, bare of funeral drapery, covered the catafalque like an inverted oven. There was an abundance of flowers, but they were held for covering the coffin, and were not used as decoration.

The catafalque upon which the coffin was placed was the historic one upon which had rested the bodies of Lincoln and Garfield. It was raised but a few inches from the floor, and was in a position directly in the centre of the rotunda.

The entrances to the Senate and House wings of the Capitol and the great marble staircases ascending from the plaza to the respective entrances of the House and Senate were jammed with people.

At 10.12 o'clock the head of the procession arrived. The military contingent passed eastward on B street, thence south on First street east. Headed by Major-General John R. Brooke and staff and the Fifth Artillery Corps band, the troops swept around to the south end of the plaza, and then marched to position fronting the main entrance to the Capitol.

As soon as they had been formed at rest the Artillery Band on the left and the Marine Band on the right of the entrance, the funeral cortege with its guard of honor entered the plaza from the north. As the hearse halted in front of the main staircase the troops presented arms.

As the eight body-bearers drew the flag-draped casket from the hearse the bands again played "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and every head in the vast attendant throng was bared.

With careful and solemn tread the body-bearers began the ascent of the staircase with their precious burden and tenderly bore it to the catafalque in the rotunda.

The only sign of mourning in the rotunda was the crape on the hilts of the officers' swords. Senators and Representatives occupied seats on the east side. The family of the late President had seats reserved on the north and immediately next to the catafalque. The choir was to the west, and behind it were members of the Supreme Court. The foreign Ministers were seated to the east, and all were in full uniform. There was also a large number of military and naval officers.

The services were brief. After the coffin had been brought in and laid on the catafalque the choir, led by the marvelously sweet voice of Mrs. Thomas C. Noyes, sang "Lead, Kindly Light." The singers came from the church that Mr. McKinley had attended in Washington. Then Rev. H. R. Naylor read a prayer, the words of which were not distinguishable at a distance of a few steps. Mrs. Noyes sang alone "Some Time We'll Understand." Her voice alone seemed to have power sufficient to fill the space of the dome.

Bishop Edward G. Andrews delivered a formal address after reading the psalm, "The Lord Is My Shepherd." The services were concluded by singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee" by the choir and a benediction by Rev. W. H. Chapman.

Almost twenty minutes were required to clear the rotunda sufficiently to permit the opening of the doors for the admission of the general public. The lid was lifted from over the face, and at 11.53 the people began to file by, coming into the building at the east door and passing out through the west door. No one was allowed time for more than a hurried glance.

The last chapter in the capital's tribute to the nation's dead took place when, in three sections, the trains carrying to Canton the body of the late President, accompanied by his widow and the principal officers of the McKinley Administration, left the Pennsylvania Railroad station soon after 8 o'clock. President Theodore Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet, Secretary Cortelyou, the guard of honor, composed of army and navy officers, relatives, officials and correspondents, made up a funeral company that filled twenty-one cars.

The observation car bearing the body was flooded with light. Through its crystal sides could be seen the beautifully draped casket, with its mass of rare blossoms so arranged that even as the train swept through the night the people in the country it passed through could gaze upon the casket with a soldier standing grimly at the head and a sailor carrying his cutlass upon his shoulder, at the foot. A guard of soldiers and sailors occupied the platforms and between them at the rear was a mammoth wreath six feet in diameter of rare orchids and laurels.

After clearing Washington all was darkness. The train seemed to be running through a tunnel, so black was the night. Now and then the faces of a little mournful group standing bareheaded at the side of the track could be seen by the light from the death chamber as the train flashed by, and as villages were passed the sound of tolling bells came faintly to the heavy-hearted mourners aboard.

THE WIDE WORLD WEPT

All Nations Paid Homage to the Memory of William McKinley.

THE COUNTRY'S DAY OF SORROW

Remarkable Demonstrations of the World-Wide Feeling Aroused by the Death of President McKinley—For Five Minutes the Nation's Business Was Suspended as a Tribute to the Dead.

Washington, D. C.—At the stroke of a church bell in a country town on Thursday the world listened, then stood still, then knelt and then prayed. Sorrow overleaped the bounds of space. The knell that sounded at 2.30 o'clock in the Ohio town of Canton—the one great metallic voice that seemed to say "Rest! Rest! Rest!" as the body of William McKinley was borne to its tomb—grew and grew to a thunder of sound with the greater leagues that it covered.

To east and west it spread, and as that voice, now chanting solemnly, "Mourn! mourn! mourn!" swept over the earth, all peoples prayed: the prince, the priest, the citizen.

Never before in the history of the world had that world been so swept by sorrow—a tidal wave of emotion that surged from pole to pole, from east to west, blotting out class and creed and race in the universal tribute of tears.

The bell that clanged out its message in the little Methodist church in Canton was like a heart sending out its pulses through the body of the world—like a great central station with a million wires, making a web each strand of which touched a heart somewhere.

In this Nation it mattered not whether men were on land or water. They ceased the moment's step for a full five minutes to say, "God rest him!" The engines of great ships and little river boats stopped, and as the craft lay idle, again came the simple, solemn phrase, "God rest him!"

Time had been defied; the great Clock of the Human Heart marked only the one hour. It was 2.30 o'clock in Canton; it was 2.30 o'clock in spirit in New York City, in San Francisco, in Hawaii, in Hong Kong, in Bombay, in Constantinople, in Paris, in London. Truly the wide world wept.

Never before in all the history of the United States or the world was such a tribute paid to the memory of one man. In every city and town of the United States all commerce was stopped, while hats came off and voices sadly and solemnly joined in one of the dead President's favorite hymns.

In New York City the most remarkable scenes occurred. In the public squares thousands gathered hours before the time for the bells to toll the news that the last solemn act of the great national tragedy had begun. Patiently and silently they waited. Then, as the first deep notes of the bells were heard every hat was raised, and no man stood there covered. Many a handkerchief was lifted to tear-filled eyes, but not a sound was uttered. Trolley cars were at a standstill, and so stood all until the last strokes of the bells announced that the gates of the tomb had been closed. Not a car moved in the city during this time. Not a telegraph instrument clicked. In the great harbor not a propeller turned.

All over this country similar scenes were enacted. Street car lines and great railway systems came to a dead stop. Even those never-ceasing makers of speech, the telegraph wires, lay pulseless for five minutes—for that only five minutes of all the ages in which the world stood still in reverence of a memory of a man.

In England's capital memorial services were held in Westminster Abbey that were second only to those in honor of the lamented Queen Victoria. The representative of King Edward VII. was present, as was a most distinguished assemblage. Services were also held in St. Paul's and in all the great universities of Great Britain and Ireland.

In every capital of Europe and in nearly every civilized country of the world memorial services were held, salutes were fired and flags lowered to half staff. Wherever the warships of Great Britain and Germany were stationed the guns joined in the salute due to the head of the new great world Power. Throughout the British empire such reverence was paid by voice, gun and flag as has never been paid before to any one save Queen Victoria.

In the American church in Paris, Frenchmen and Americans mourned; to the services in Berlin the Kaiser sent a special representative.

And of William McKinley's own country, what need to say that its grief was the greatest it ever has known! From outermost cape of the East to our westernmost island possession, from Seattle to Cuba, the churches were filled and the flag that he loved drooped at half-mast.

The ceremonies, the services, the decorations, the actions of the citizens were the same in capital and in hamlet. The eulogies differed only as the limitations and abilities of the speakers differed. All were alike in that they breathed forth the deep sorrow, the great love of a weeping Nation.

The story of the ceremonies and of the closing of business houses and factories is the same everywhere. The story of one city's action is the story of every city and village within the jurisdiction of the United States. Grief and mourning were general.

British Destroyer Sunk.

The British torpedo-boat destroyer Cobra, the fastest craft in the world, while undergoing a test of her boilers off the North Sea coast of England, struck a rock, exploded and sank. Out of seventy-nine men aboard only twelve escaped alive.

Four Negro Fishermen Drowned.

Four negro fishermen were drowned in a fierce southwester off Cape Henry, Va. The unfortunate men were attempting to reach a pound net when the frail boat capsized.

Dr. Rixey's Appointment.

President Roosevelt has notified Mrs. McKinley through Secretary Cortelyou that, in pursuance of the intention of the late President McKinley, and in recognition of devoted services, as well as because of eminent fitness, Medical Inspector P. M. Rixey will be appointed Surgeon-General of the Navy.

Plague in India Increasing.

A dispatch from Simla, India, said that the plague returns for the previous week showed 6386 deaths, against 4822 in the preceding week. Most of the deaths were in the Bombay Presidency.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

President Roosevelt emphasized his determination to follow out the program of William McKinley, and declared that he is in no sense a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1904.

The State Department published a large number of messages of condolence on President McKinley's death, received from all parts of the world.

It is said that Secretary Hay will soon retire and Secretary Root will take the portfolio of State. It is believed Secretary Gage will remain in the Cabinet.

Joseph H. Wright, Postmaster at Nome, Alaska, was arrested charged with embezzling $4000.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

General Funston is in the hospital in Manila suffering from appendicitis, and an operation will probably be necessary.

Night schools established a year ago in Honolulu to teach English to Hawaiians were abolished because of non-attendance.

A Manila dispatch says that the new Philippine tariff will go into effect on November 1.

The Governors of three provinces in the Island of Luzon, P. I., appealed to the municipalities to prohibit gambling, which, they declare, is becoming a public menace.

Brigands attacked and plundered Castillina, Island of Negroes, killing three Filipino police.

DOMESTIC.

Mrs. Gaetano Bresci, the widow of King Humbert's assassin, who runs a boarding house in Cliffside, N. J., was ordered by Mayor Neuman to leave town.

The falling foremast of the schooner Canton, at Alpena, Mich., killed George Hart and hurt his brother Albert.

Czolgosz is said to have dogged President McKinley's footsteps while he was in California.

The village bank at Spiceland, Ind., was robbed of $500 worth of stamps deposited by the postmaster.

Many steel strikers in Pittsburg, Penn., and other places refused to return to work on the terms arranged by President Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association.

The Retvizan, Russia's new battleship, built by the Cramps, was successful in her builders' trial at sea.

Bishop Henry B. Whipple, the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Minnesota for forty-two years, died at his home, in Faribault, Minn. He was a leader in the work of evangelizing the Indians.

While awaiting trial for killing his three children Jacob Marr, at Augusta, Me., hanged himself.

James Hooker Hamersley died at his country house, at Garrisons, N. Y., and the succession of the $7,000,000 Hamersley estate hangs on the life of his young son.

The battleship Illinois was placed in commission at Newport News, Va.

Four sailors were rescued from the sinking schooner G. Ellen, at Milwaukee, Wis., just before the vessel went to pieces.

Postoffice employes in Baltimore, Md., proposed to place in the building a bronze tablet to McKinley's memory.

Miss Stella Cook, of Chicago, and H. G. Vanderburg, of Amsterdam, Holland, were drowned while rowing on Lake Michigan.

Richard Croker, returning to America from England, refused to talk of politics or of anything but the death of the President.

Judge Rodney Haggard, of Winchester, Ky., shot and killed himself. He was a famous jurist and formerly State Senator. Disagreement with his son is the alleged cause.

Jessie Morrison, sentenced to five years for killing Mrs. Castle, was released at Topeka, Kan., under $4000 bond, pending appeal.

The Mountain Island Cotton Mills were sold at auction at Dallas, N. C., for $175,000, under a decree of Court, to satisfy interest on bonds owned by Baltimore parties.

The machinery of the monitor Nevada was successfully tried at Bath, Me.

The assassin Czolgosz will be put on trial for his life with all possible speed.

A dynamite explosion at Salt Lake City, Utah, injured four firemen. Loss by fire, $250,000.

United States Consul Stowe reached New York City from Cape Town, South Africa.

John Laviolette, a cigar maker, died from injuries received at the hands of T. J. Smith, a hop dealer, at Oneida, N. Y. Smith in an altercation called Laviolette an Anarchist, and a fight ensued in which Laviolette received fatal injuries.

FOREIGN.

The treason trial of Dr. Broeckmans, in Johannesburg, developed, it is alleged, the fact that the Boer leaders made use of American consulate offices in forwarding their mail.

In General Methuen's fight with General Delarey in the Great Maries Valley the British lost twenty-five killed.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York landed at Quebec and met with a hearty welcome from the population. The addresses contained sympathetic references to the death of President McKinley.

Miss Eastwick, the young American woman accused of forging a railroad certificate, was remanded in the Guildhall Police Court, London; the prisoner, whose father was with her, was ill in court.

Belgian diplomats proposed the establishment of an international convict settlement on an island selected for the deportation of anarchist criminals.

Emperor William declared that his important meeting with the Czar strengthened his conviction that European peace was assured for a long period.

An accident occurred to a ferry-boat in Croatia, Hungary, and twenty-three persons were drowned.

The peace conference at Glasgow, Scotland, passed a resolution to the effect that any nation which refused its opponent's offer to arbitrate lost the right to be considered a civilized Power.

A statue to John Ericsson, who designed the Monitor, was unveiled at Stockholm, Sweden.

Forty-six of the mutinous firemen of the steamer Southwark were arrested on arrival of the vessel at Southampton, England.

INDICTMENT OF CZOLGOSZ

Prisoner Refused Absolutely to Answer Questions.

ASSASSIN DECLINED TO PLEAD

Indictment Charges Murder in the First Degree on Two Counts—Court Assigns Former Justices Loran L. Lewis and Robert C. Titus to Act For the Prisoner, Who Feigned Insanity.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Leon F. Czolgosz, alias Fred Niemann, was indicted Monday afternoon by the County Court Grand Jury for the crime of murder in the first degree in fatally shooting President William McKinley at the Temple of Music in the Pan-American Exposition grounds at 4.15 o'clock on the afternoon of September 6.

When arraigned before Judge Edward K. Emery in the County Court at 5.36 o'clock the prisoner stubbornly refused to answer questions repeatedly asked of him by District Attorney Penney as to whether he had counsel or wanted counsel. The District Attorney then suggested that, inasmuch as the defendant refused to answer, counsel should be assigned.

Judge Emery assigned the Hon. Loran L. Lewis and the Hon. Robert C. Titus, former Supreme Court Justices of this city, whose names had been suggested by the Erie County Bar Association.

District Attorney Penney presented the evidence in the murder case to the Grand Jury from 10 o'clock in the morning until a few minutes past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Aside from the surgeons and physicians in the case, no witnesses were sworn other than those who were in the Temple of Music and witnessed the shooting.

At 4.15 o'clock, just exactly ten days after the shooting, the Grand Jury voted unanimously to indict Czolgosz for murder in the first degree. At 4.41 o'clock the secret indictment was presented to Judge Emery, in the County Court.

After the indictment was reported, the prisoner was driven from the penitentiary, a mile from the City Hall, to the jail across the street from the hall. Czolgosz was then taken under a strong guard from the jail through the tunnel under Delaware avenue to the basement of the City Hall and up the stairs to the courtroom on the second floor.

The prisoner was shackled to Detective Solomon and Detective Geary held his other arm, Assistant Superintendent Cusack marching in front and a number of patrolmen behind.

Czolgosz is of medium height, of fairly good build, and has light curly hair, but a ten days' growth of beard on his face gave him an unkempt appearance. Apparently he feigned insanity, not stupidity, and his glances roamed about, but his eyes were always downcast. Not once did he look the county prosecutor or the judge in the face.

"Czolgosz, have you got a lawyer? Do you wish a lawyer? You have been indicted for murder in the first degree, do you want a lawyer to defend you? Czolgosz, look at me and answer."

District Attorney Penney fired these questions at the prisoner, his voice rising with each succeeding question, but Czolgosz stubbornly refused to answer. Judge Emery then asked the prisoner before the bar if he had counsel, but there was no answer, despite the fact that the police officers told him the Judge was speaking and that he must answer.

The Court then said: "Czolgosz, you having appeared for arraignment in the Court, without counsel, the law makes it the duty of the Court to assign counsel. The Bar Association of our county has considered the matter and suggested the names of certain gentlemen of high character for such assignment. The Court has seriously considered the question, and after such consideration has concluded to follow the suggestions made by the association. The Court, therefore, assigns the Hon. Loran L. Lewis and the Hon. Robert C. Titus as your counsel."

Judge Emery directed the officers to notify the attorneys and remove the prisoner.

Czolgosz was handcuffed to the detectives. Outside the courtroom door the prisoner was surrounded by twelve policemen with clubs drawn. The prisoner was hurried down stairs and into the basement, whence he was taken through the tunnel to the jail across Delaware avenue.

State of War in South America.

Further evidence of a state of war between Venezuela and Colombia has been sent to the State Department in Washington by Consul Plumacher, in Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Sampson's Sick Leave Extended.

It was stated at the Navy Department in Washington that an application had been made and granted for a two weeks' extension to Rear-Admiral Sampson's sick leave.

Millions to Promote Medical Object.

The widow of Theodore Stern, a German banker, has given Frankfort on the Main $250,000 to promote medical objects.

One of Kruger's Sons Surrenders.

General Kitchener reported the surrender of one of President Kruger's sons to the British.

Refused to See Chinese Prince.

Prince Chun through the Chinese Minister at Berlin, Germany, begged permission of the mother of the late Baron von Ketteler to express personally his condolence with her on the death of her son at Pekin. Frau von Ketteler, however, refused to receive the Prince.

Revolution in Hayti Probable.

Information has been received from Hayti that revolution is probable if President Sam persists in extending his term of office.

Newsy Gleanings

The National Hay Association has held its annual meeting at Indianapolis, Ind.

National legislators believe new laws will have to be passed for the suppression of anarchy.

A mountain 500 feet high in northern Japan sank after an earthquake, leaving its top on a level with the surrounding plain.

The new Capitol building at Harrisburg, Penn., is to be of granite and not marble, the first choice of the commission in charge of the business.

Bed Time
dinner time, any time is a good time to use
Cordova CANDLES
They give a light that's rich and brilliant. No odor. Many styles. Sold everywhere.
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REFERENCES: Citizen's Bank, First National Bank.

Norfolk and Southern R.R.

Schedule in effect June 2nd, 1901

TRAIN SERVICE.

NORTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday]	2:40,	p. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " "	4:20,	p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday	9:30,	a. m
Arrive at Norfolk " "	11:05,	a. m

SOUTHBOUND:

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday)	11:40,	a. m
Arrive at Edenton " " "	12:40,	p. m
Arrive Belhaven " " "	5:20,	p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday "	5:53,	p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " "	7:00,	p. m.

☞Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.
Connect at Norfolk with trains to and from Virginia Beach and Currituck Branch Virginia Beach Division.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday 12:45 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 12.45, p. m., for Chowan River Landings Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Newberne, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, and connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad, the Atlantic Coast Line for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. Steamers leave Belhaven daily (except Sunday) for Washington, N. C., and 5, a. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Aurora, South Creek and Makleyville, and 4 a. m Monday, Wednesday and Vaiday for Swan Quarter, Ocracoke and Oriental.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

M. K. KING, Gen'l Mng'r. H. C. HUDGINS, Gen'l Ft & Pass'r Ag't

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TERMS REASONABLE.

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The North Carolinian

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PALEMON JOHN, Editor.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Theodore Roosevelt who has become President by our constitution in the place of William McKinley, is, by several years, the youngest man to fill the presidential chair. He will be 43 years old on the 27th of October. But the country has the supreme satisfaction of knowing that he is eminently worthy. In scholarship and ability Col. Roosevelt is immeasurably above all the other vice presidents whom death has sent to the higher office. Intellectually and morally he is one of the best equipped statesmen whom the country has seen. He has had experience in many stations. As a legislator at the New York capital a score of years ago he won the respect of his colleagues and the plaudits of his state. As a civil service commissioner, as a high official in the navy department, as governor of the greatest state in the union, and as a soldier in the Spanish war, he met all the duties of his position to the satisfaction of his countrymen.

On all the great issues of the day President Roosevelt is in absolute harmony with the masses of his party, who comprise a vast majority of the people of the United States. The policy which was pursued by the administration of Mr. McKinley has met his unqualified favor. There was the utmost friendliness, social and political, between him and the late President. Upon taking the oath of office he publicly said:

"In this hour of deep and national bereavement I wish to say that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity, and honor of our beloved country."

He is a champion of the gold standard and a resolute and intelligent advocate of the expansion policy. On the Monroe doctrine he is in line with the best political thought of the country, as shown by his speeches recently. He is with his party on necessity of the regulation, by the national government, of the operations of the great combines and corporations. No man who has ever been in the presidency is better acquainted with the sentiment of the country through association with all elements of its people than Col. Roosevelt. To him there is no South nor North, and neither West nor East. He knows all sections of the country intimately, and is a robust courageous, patriotic American. He is as conversant with the history and the great political issues of his country as is any man who has been in public office in any station in the present generation. He is scholarly, courageous, patriotic and well poised. The American people have the assurance that in the accession of Theodore Roosevelt to the presidency the executive branch of the government is in the hands of as able, resolute and well balanced man as ever held that office.

COALS TO NEWCASTLE.

We may yet be "carrying coals to Newcastle." There has been much discussion in the last year as to the possibility of our exporting coal in any considerable quantity, but a specific report comes from Baltimore that 30,000 tons a month of the bituminous coal of Maryland is actually shipped to the foreign ports now, including some that have been heretofore held exclusively by the English. It has gone not only to West Indian, Mexican and Central American ports, but in increasing amount to those of the Mediterranean, and has even invaded Nova Scotia, the chief source of supply in the Northeast. Our consular reports frequently dwell upon the chance of extending our market abroad for coal, if the means of cheap transportation are provided. That seems to be the one obstacle, but if it is proved that we can sell bituminous coal abroad at a profit, under present conditions, it will not be long before means will be found for carrying it at a minimum cost.

FOR THE UNITED STATES ALL THE TIME.

The thought of protection is not excluded from a free list, and if duties are lowered it will be because the higher duties are not required for Protection nor for revenue. If freer trade will best protect and promote the industries of our own people we shall have freer trade under laws enacted by the Republican party, but it will never be the aim of the Republican party to legislate in behalf of foreign markets to the disadvantage of our own. Conditions change, and methods change with them, but it does not follow that the principal guiding action is not the same. It is a distinction of the Republican party that it has flexibility; that it is not hidebound; that it can deal promptly with new questions and adapt policy to new relations. But the Republican party is all the time for the United States of America.

McKINLEY'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

William McKinley's mortal remains lie silently buried at Canton, O., but his name still lives.

No American statesman has ever grown more steadily or rapidly in public estimation at home and abroad than he did from his first election as President. When he was called to the presidential chair there were some even of his political supporters who doubted whether he would measure up to the requirements of the office. These doubts were soon dispelled. He more than fulfilled the expectations and predictions of those who had the best means of knowing and judging him. During an administration of stress and storm he showed himself easily the master of every situation and won the admiration of his countrymen by his political tact and that of foreigners by his wise statesmanship.

There can be no doubt but that the future historian will class William McKinley among the greatest of our Presidents—great in his patriotism, in his leadership, in his devotion to duty, in his singleness of purpose, in his conscientiousness, in his moral courage, in his nearness to the trust in the people, in his loyalty to high ideals, in his simplicity of character, in his personal and domestic virtues—in short, great in all that goes to make a statesman and ruler for a free people to be proud of. This will be McKinley's place in history

AN UNANSWERABLE ARGUMENT.

For some time after general prosperity throughout the country was recognized by the standard commercial authorities, as well as the business world, the deeply partisan anti-administration organs were trying to impress upon the people that this prosperity was only apparent but in no sense genuine. Business progress, however, has continued, until now the weak attempt to cry down prosperity has been abandoned and these partisan organs are assuring their constituency that the present good times are in no wise due to the Republican Tariff policy and the present administration. The fact that the country is now enjoying almost unprecedented prosperity, while under the last democratic administration there was a paralysis of business, is an unanswerable argument for the present policy. There is no apparent desire on the part of the people to test the question by further experiments while present business conditions prevail. Free-Trade and Free Silver surely will not make the country more prosperous. The Democratic partisans certainly have a hard row to hoe in an attempt to find an issue.

This country has been tolerant to the anarchists, but the time has come when that tolerance must cease. Effective measures must be adopted to stamp it out in this country. Laws must be passed to that end. Says the Independent:

"It is time to recognize and define by law as criminal all advocacy of assassination as a political method, all participation in meetings in which violence is approved, and all expressions of ratification in deeds of violence already committed."

Among the latest political fashions is a design for a thinking cap which is becoming very popular with intelligent Democrats. It is said that the result of the wearing of this useful article will become apparent in November when their votes will put another feather in the Republican prosperity cap. About the same time the Democratic rainy-day skirt will be made of sack cloth.

The period of prosperity in which we have been living promises to continue. Barns and houses are being built all over the West and old barns are being repainted, pianos are being bought, girls and boys are getting better chances to go to school; in a word, the waves of prosperity are washing the great inland parts as well as the edges of our country.

Suppose prominent anarchists should be shot down on sight, how quickly would their comrades call for the vengeance and the protection of the law?—Baltimore American.

Open our ports freely to what we cannot produce at home—and to nothing else. That is consistent Republicanism."

Harvey Terry vs. Chas. L. Hinton.

[The follwing has been handed us with a request to publish.—ED.]

This was a civil action to recover damages from C. L. Hinton for cutting timber on the Great Park Estate, land sold by Mr. Terry to T. H. Robbins who gave a bond and mortgage to Terry to secure $10,000 purchase money for said land, payable in installments of $2,000 each in one, two, three, four and five years with interest at 6 per cent annually. The first installment due in one year by Robbins was defaulted who then through his lawyer applied to Terry for an extension of one year on this payment. This extension of time was granted by Terry receiving the note of Robbins and wife at 12 months. This note was also defaulted when Terry foreclosed his mortgage for default. Robbins plead that said note was a payment of that installment and released 1,700 acres of the mortgaged land to secure the purchase money.

Hinton bought the timber of Robbins on a part of the land mortgaged and Terry sued Hinton for damages for cutting and selling the timber off of the land before the debt of purchase money was paid. Robbins had plead in the foreclosure suit that his note paid the installment of $2,000 released 1,700 acres of said land. This payment was denied by Terry who produced the unpaid note protested, and denied any agreement to accept the note as payment only to be credited on the bond when paid. The jury in the foreclosure suit found that said note was a payment on the bond and the court decreed said note released 1,700 acres of the land, and on appeal the supreme court affirmed the judjment. This ruling of the supreme court was plead in bar of his recovery against Hinton's liability for 929,000 feet of said timber, and judgment rendered against the Plaintiff; Robbins having gone into Bankruptcy, liabilities $289,000, assets nothing. So Robbins secures 1,700 acres of land released free and clear by sending a Bankrupt notice to Terry in lieu of payment of his note; or Bankruptcy pays it.

Free Blood Cure.

We recommend Botanic Blood Balm (B B. B.) for all blood troubles, such as ulcers, eating sores, scrofula, eczema, itching humors, pimples, boils, carbuncles, blood poison, aching bones, festering sores, cancer, catarrh, rheumatism Botanic Blood Balm cures all malignant blood or skin diseases, especially advised for old, deep-seated cases. It cures when all else fails. Heals every sore or pimple, stops all aches and pains by giving a healthy blood supply. Thoroughly tested for 30 years. Thousands cured. At drug stores, $1 per large bottle. Our readers will receive a trial treatment free by writing Dr. Gillam, 213 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga. Describe trouble and free medical advice given. Medicine sent at once, prepaid.

Points on a Lobster.

A lobster is found in the water, but not always—In fact, some of the most successful lobsters that ever lobstered were born and raised on dry land.

One can usually tell a lobster by its actions. For instance, if a young man enters a crowded drawing room and walks all over the feet of the assembled guests without their consent or approval the young man at once becomes a lobster.

The fathers of lobsters usually have money. In fact, it is difficult to be a real stand up and fall down lobster unless the lobster's father has money.

It is an odd fact that many girls seem to admire lobsters. It would seem that a girl ought to know better, but she doesn't until she marries a lobster. Then she tumbles.

Lobsters have no brains. If you don't believe it, split a lobster's head open with an ax if you don't care anything about the ax.

This world would be a much more desirable abiding place if there were no lobsters in it.—Ohio State Journal.

Hodge, the Single Minded.

An election petition was being tried, and a witness was called to prove "bribery."

"One of the gentlemen says to me, 'Hodge, you must vote for the Tories,'" said the witness.

"And what did you answer to that?" asked the counsel.

"'Well,' says I, 'How much?'"

"And what did the agent say?"

"He didn't say nothing. The other gentleman comes to me and says, 'You must vote for the Liberals, Hodge.'"

"And what did you answer?"

"I said, 'How much?' So he arst me what t'other gentleman offered me, and I told him 5 shillings."

"And what did the Liberal agent do?"

"He gave me 10 shillings."

Counsel sits down triumphant, and up starts the other side.

"Did you vote for the Liberals?"

"No."

"Did you vote for the Tories?"

"No. I ain't got a vote!"—Spare Moments.

Restoring the Polish.

Says a housekeeper: "My piano, which had been covered with a cambric cover, was loaded with dust that had sifted through the sleazy cloth. The dust was too thick to be wiped off. It should have been blown and lightly whisked off first, but this my maid did not do, and in consequence the grime was wiped in for all I know with a damp cloth. At all events the highly polished surface was clouded over almost to a gray, and I was in despair until a friend suggested a remedy. She advised me to wring as dry as I could, a piece of chamois from out a basin of water and rub the piano until the chamois was bone dry. This I have done and completely restored the polish."

Fish has very high food value. In fact, it is very nearly as nutritious as chicken or turkey.

WOMAN'S RELIEF
A really healthy woman has little pain or discomfort at the menstrual period. No woman needs to have any. Wine of Cardui will quickly relieve those smarting menstrual pains and the dragging head, back and side aches caused by falling of the womb and irregular menses.
WINE OF CARDUI
has brought permanent relief to 1,000,000 women who suffered every month. It makes the menstrual organs strong and healthy. It is the provision made by Nature to give women relief from the terrible aches and pains which blight so many homes.

GREENWOOD, LA., Oct. 14, 1900.
I have been very sick for some time. I was taken with a severe pain in my side and could not get any relief until I tried a bottle of Wine of Cardui. Before I had taken all of it I was relieved. I feel it my duty to say that you have a wonderful medicine.
MRS. M. A. YOUNT.

For advice and literature, address, giving symptoms, "The Ladies' Advisory Department," The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

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The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signatnre of Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA
Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of James S. Wilcox, deceased late of Pasquotank County, N. C., I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make settlement with me at once, and all persons holding claims against said estate are hereby notified to present same duly authenticated, to me for payment on or before August 20th, 1902, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. W. WILCOX,
Administrator.
This Aug. 19, 1901.

Atlantic Collegiate Institute.
—ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—
Opens its 23rd Annual Session Monday, Sept. 16th, 1901.
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Elizabeth City, N. C.

Stop A Minute!
A WORD ABOUT BRICK: Everybody needing Brick want a good quality—an article that will wear and last. The Thompson Works manufacture the best for building and all other purposes made inthis section. They are well burned and "all right" in every respect. All orders promptly filled Address F. G Thompson, manager Elizabeth City, N. C.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Safe. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists.
CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO.
2109 Madison Square, PHILA., PA.
Mention this paper.

CANDY CATHARTIC **Cascarets** **CURE CONSTIPATION**
Regulate liver and bowels, cure sick headache, never sicken, weaken or gripe. Eat 'em like candy. 10c, 25c, 50c. All druggists. Samples free. Address STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

N. R. PARKER AND CO.,
Real Estate and Rental Agent.
Office:—Albemarle Steam Laundry.
I offer the following properties for sale:
No. 1. 200 acre farm, 75 acres improved, good dwelling, good barn and other out houses.
" 2. 20 acres good house land improved.
" 3. 65 acres improved, close to city.
" 4. 70 acres, fair buildings, excellent land, 8 miles from town.
" 5. 7 acres near city limits unimproved.
" 6. 28 lots vacant, good location, big bargains
" 7. 1 lot close to factory, good location.
" 8. 1 lot 40x100, new house near town, fine location.
" 9. 1 lot 45x100, very desirable location for residence.
" 10. 1 good house, 6 rooms, good style, good location.
" 11. 1 lot, good house, 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 12. 1 lot, good house 7 rooms, good style, fine location.
" 13 1 lot good location.
" 14. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 15. 1 lot on Main St, fine location.
" 16. 6 lots on Road Street.
" 17. 1 lot, good house, 6 rooms good location.
" 18. 1 lot 120x120 fine house, modern built. hot and cold waterworks, everything up to date.
" 19. 1 vacant lot, good location.
" 20. 1 tract of timber land 320 acres.
" 21. 1 26-acre farm on suberbs of town, all good high improved land.
" 22. 2 lots on Church street, fine location for residence.
" 23. 1 farm close to city 189 acres, Good building, fine land.
" 24. 1 house on Church street, nice large house, 9 rooms, good location, pleasant home, big bargain.
Various other farms and city property too numerous to mention can be had on very easy terms.

Fly Time Is Here
And you will want your windows and doors screened against the "pesky flies." We have them already made in all sizes and for pleasant prices.
SEND FOR DISCRIPTION AND PRICES TO
Kramer Bros & Co.
MANUFACTURERS,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

A. W. HAFF,
Successor to
Lanphear & Haft
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish Lobsters
Etc., Etc
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.
North Carolina Shad a Specialty
☞Agents.

Situations Secured
for graduates or tuition refunded. Write at once for catalogue and special offers.
Massey Business Colleges
Louisville, Ky. Montgomery, Ala.
Houston, Tex. Columbus, Ga.
Richmond, Va. Birmingham, Ala. Jacksonville, Fla.

Jones, Raper & Co.
Are now receiving their
Fall and Winter Goods
In all the Latest Styles and Novelties.
COME TO SEE US!

Collections Made
Mortgages, Bonds, Deeds and Bills of Sale drawn, Loans negotiated.
Apply to R. P. JENKINS, Carolinian Bldg. Elizabeth City, N. C

It is True
THAT we are doing the grocery business of this city? We are at the present time enjoying the best grocery trade we've had for years. There must be a reason for it. Nowhere in the district will you find a more complete Grocery store. We have made a specialty of the
GROCERY
business for years. Each succeeding season finds us in better shape to please you in this line of merchandise. We are branching out—growing better and better all the time.
W. J. WOODLEY,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Tailoring For Fall 1901-2.

I am now ready for Fall and Winter orders. I am displaying this season the handsomest line of samples in woolens ever shown. Let me make your suit now before the rush. You can get it when you want it. I guarantee every garment to be perfect as to material, fit, finish, trimmings and workmanship.
You Run No Risk.
C. RAULFS,
MERCHANT TAILOR.
157 Road St. Elizabeth City, N. C.

My Knowledge of the Human Eye

is based upon hard study and practical experiences, this helps greatly in giving you just the kind of glasses you need. We make no mistakes, and are never out of a particular number of lense, so you run no risk by coming here.

Hathaway,

Eyesight Specialist.

EXAMINATION FREE.

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor: T. B. Wilson; Aldermen: M. N. Sawyer, Dr A L Pendleton, W M Baxter, J B Culpepper, J B Fearing, Fred Davis and Louis Anderson. Clerk and Tax Collector, R B Whitehurst Treasurer, J. B. Forehee; Chief of Police, W. C. Dawson, A C. Bell Assistant, J C Scarborough and Wilson Brothers Police; Attorney, P W McMullan; Street Commissioner, J F Weeks; Fire Commissioners, Jas. Richardson; Health Officer, Dr John B Griggs; Harbor Master, J Modlin.

Collector of Customs—Palemon Joh.

Postmaster—Elizabeth C. Pool.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3d Wednesdays of each month at the corner of Road and Church Sts

CHURCHES.

Methodist: R. C. Beaman pastor; Baptist, C W. Duke, pastor; Episcopal, L. L. Williams, Rector; Presbyterian, J. Spencer Smith pastor.

Methodist Episcopal on Pearl street: Preaching 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., each Sunday, Sunday School at 2 p. m. Prayer meetings Tuesday nights. W. S. Fitch, pastor.

Church of Christ, M. Pittman pastor, services in Court House, every Sunday morning and night.

COLORED—Methodist, W. L. Clayton, pastor Corner Stone, Z. H. Berry, pastor; Olive Branch M W C Norman, pastor; St. Philip, W. J. Heritage rector; St. Stephen, W. Arterbridge paster; Antioch, Presbyterian, S P Smith, pastor

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge No. 317 Dr. J. B. Grigg, W. M.; C. W. Grice, S. W.; C. C. Barnard, J. W.; W. M. Mann Treas.; L. C. Oakley, Sec. Meets Tuesday nights.

Talula Encampment No. 8; J P Simpson, C P; P D Twiddy, S. W.; T. T. Whitcomb, H.P.; H H Hayman, J. W.; H O Hill, Scribe; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge No. 14; J P Simpson, N G; W F Keaton, V G; H. O. Hill, Recording Secretary; R E Black, Financial Secretary; G W Twiddy, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum, Tiger Creek Council No. 1209 H. O. Hill, Regent; D. A. Morgan, Vice Regent; C Gurkin, Orator; W. H. Zoeller, Secretary; F. M. Cook, Collector; W. J. Woodley, Treasurer Meets every 1st and 3d Monday nights.

Knights of Honor; R. F. White, Dictator; J. H. Engle, Vice Dictator; T. J. Jordan, Reporter, T. E. Wilson Financier Reporter; W. J. Trafton, Treasurer. Meets 1st and 4th Friday.

Pasquotank Tribe No. 8, I. O. R. M.; A C Garrett Sachem; E F Sawyer sr. Sagamore; F G Thompson jr, Sagamore; Wesley Williams Prophet; W Ron Goodwin, Chief of Records, E. B. Walt, Keep of W Meet every Thursday night.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Commissioners: Geo. M. Scott, chairman; S. N. Morgan, Thomas E. Palmer, George D. Sherlock and W. T. F. Spence; Standard Keeper, R. B. White. E. Newbold, keeper of Alms House.

Sheriff, N. Shantz. Grand Superior Court Clerk, W. Horney Jennings; Register of Deeds, J. C. Spence; Treasurer, W. A. Foster; Supervisor S L Sheep; Board of Education: J C Commander, Charles Reid and E V Davenport; Coroner, Dr Isaac Fearing; County Physician, Dr A T Aydlett, Surveyor, J C Perry.

SCHOOLS.

Public School, W. M. Hinton, Principal.
Atlantic Collegiate Institute, S. L. Sheep, Prest.
Select School, I. N. Tillett, Principal.
State Colored Normal, P. W. Moore, Principal.

Over

3,000

Citizens of North Carolina are insured with

The

NEW YORK LIFE INS. Co.

—FOR MORE THAN—

6½ Million Dollars.

Go and do likewise if you wish to make money, provide for your family, save funds for old age, and at the same time have the very best insurance in the Strongest Company in the World.

AGENCY

Carolinian Bldg.
Elizabeth City, - - N. C.

The North Carolinian.

Thursday, September 26, 1901.

NOTE.

When you have read this paper mail it to a friend—as good as a letter.

FROM HITHER AND YON.

The Admiral Schley's Court of Inquiry is in session this week.

The great strike has ended. It is figured that $25,000,000 was lost.

An interesting protracted meeting was held at Woodland Baptist Church last week.

What does the man who never works know about the wants of the working man?

If some men profited by the errors they make it would keep them busy declaring dividends.

A popular subscription is being raised to erect a memorial monument to the late President.

The rice crop is reported good. Its cultivation and milling in our section is growing each year.

Gasoline and benzine are the high explosives that cause the greatest loss of life in this country.

The funeral of McKinley was witnessed with a pagentry of grief never before witnessed in America.

The crops in upper Pasquotank are reported good while in the lower part of the county they are cut short.

No rock is proof against dripping water—no mind is proof against reiteration—Continuous Advertising is hypnotic.

Not only the people of the United States mourned the tragic death of McKinley but the entire world joined in the sorrow for the deed.

The man who pushes his business when others are resting will be able to rest later in life while the other fellow has to hustle for his existence.

A number of farmers, consisting of delegates from different parts of the State, met at Raleigh yesterday to take action to control the price of cotton seed.

Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of the President has been tried and convicted. He will be sentenced to-day. The trial lasted 8 hours and 26 minutes.

The strength and glory of a town does not depend on its wealth, its walls, its great mansions, its forceful armaments; but on the number of its learned, serious, kind and well-educated citizens.

Mrs. McKinley has borne up under her great bereavement with wonderful fortitude. In her weak condition it was thought she would collapse, but as time passes she is becoming gradually reconciled.

Like other theorists Free-Traders have ever tried to separate producers and consumers into distinct classes, with contrary interests. How futile! In our day and country the producers are the consumers and the more they produce the more they consume.

The State Commissioner of Agriculture says the great problem is, how to reach farmers in remote sections. Relatively very few farmers attend institutes or would attend them in any event, but the mass simply go ahead with old methods, taking things as they come.

It is stated that concerted efforts are being made by leading purchasers of cotton seed to "fix" the market price much below the present price, and for much less than the probable output of the crop ought to command. Farmers ought to frustrate the attempt.

New Mexico, whose per centage of illiteracy in 1390 was greater than ours, now reports a smaller per cent. of illiterate men than does North Carolina.—Ex.

After all our talk of educational progress and better public schools, are our people really being educated faster than heretofore?

Pasquotank Court.

Our County Court was held last week by Judge Geo. H. Brown, continuing until Saturday evening, excepting Thursday on which there was no session on account of the President's funeral. M. N. Sawyer was foreman of the Grand Jury.

On the State docket there were 34 cases of which 11 were found guilty, 2 not guilty, 6 were nol prossed and capias issued for 7. They were continued.

On the Civil docket there were 54 cases, 18 of which were tried. None of general interest. There were three divorce ceses, all colored.

Judge Brown, while he does not hurry matters, transacted a good deal of business.

An Act to be Commended.

Our news columns recently told the story of the insulting of two ladies by a negro bootblack on the corner of Peachtree and Decatur streets, together with the arrest of the offender.

There is one feature of this incident which should command the appreciation of the whites and imitation by the blacks. It seems that the two ladies in hastily turning a corner were rudely spoken to. Two colored men happening to overhear the remarks immediately sought out an officer and procured the arrest of the perpetrator. They recognized the fact that it is through just such men that the race difficulties are initiated. They acted upon the sensible conclusion that the best agents to put down negro lawlessness are the law abiding negroes themselves, and in securing the arrest of their companion, they contributed to the enforcement of law.

It is a healthful sign of the times when colored men can thus be found, not only to enforce law, but to recognize an offense when made, and to take the leadership in its rectification. The great bulk of the colored people of the south are law abiding and well disposed. Their weakness has been their failure to draw a line between themselves and the law breakers. If, following the example related, they will consider themselves equally charged with the enforcement of law with the whites, they can bring to an end most of the difficulties by which race troubles are created.—Atlanta Constitution.

The College is Full.

There are now 315 students in the A. & M. College at Raleigh. This is all the College can accommodate. A few vacancies will be made by students leaving from poverty or other causes and in this way there will be room for a few more students from time to time, but for only a few. President Winston says that new students should not come to the college without having previously written to ascertain if there is room for them. He says there is great demand for industrial education throughout the State, and that the A. & M. College would have a thousand students if it had room for them. Its greatest need now is for more dormitories and shop-room for wood working and iron-working. It is a pity that boys seeking industrial education have to be sent back home. The State needs skilled labor in all lines, and it ought to provide ample facilities at the A. & M. College for all who come.

Millinery.

M. Hill & Co. will have their opening of fall and winter Millinery next wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 2nd and 3rd in their new store on Water St. which is being fitted up in modern style. They intend to make it the most beautiful and up-to-date millinery store in the State. Miss Perry, who is at the head of the designing and trimming also Miss Clarene Perry who has had several years experience and has excellent taste has just returned from the northern markets with an exquisite line of millinery novelties, including a beautiful lot of trimmed hats which will be shown at the opening.

All are most cordially invited. Whether you buy or not you will be welcome.

Senator Hoar's Faith Unshaken.

In a recent interview on his seventy-fifth birthday Senator George F. Hoar expressed notably optomistic views. He said:

"I look back and look forward with great contentment. I have lived in a very interesting period of history. I think the country and the commonwealth never had a better ground for cheerful hope and courage for the future than today. When we think of what the country has been through from the landing of the Pilgrims, with the mistakes that have been made, with the evils we have encountered, the great public crimes and offences which have been committed by good men, the whole lesson of American history is that the people are to be trusted and that the noblest and the best methods will be the overmastering motives with the people.

Needed Logislation.

One of the chief defences of lynch law is that southern women should not be brought into court to testify to their shame and degredation for the purpose of convicting the brute that has despoiled them. This appeals to the fine feelings of the manhood of the south. But there should be no necessity for our women to testify in open court, in such cases. Other states provide for this class of cases by allowing the evidence to be given in private and North Carolina should have such a law. Every southern state should have such a law, then lynchings would perhaps be less frequent.—Charlotte News.

LOCAL MENTION

The sun rose this morning at 5:50 and will set to-night at 5:52.—Pursuant to proclamation of the President, supplemented by the Mayor, business was suspended on Thursday during the hours of the funeral of the martyr President. The bells of the city were tolled, cannon was fired every three minutes, the flags were hung at half mast, buildings were draped in crape, services were held in all the churches and general sorrow was manifested.—Mr. Jones of the firm of Jones, Raper & Co. has returned from New York with a splendid stock of goods in their line.—Mr. Frank Dexter and wife, after spending the summer visiting his parents in New England, have returned.—Mr. Charles Pritchard, superintendent of the Telephone Company, informs us they will move into their new office about the 15th of October.—The Shirt Factory has resumed operations. There appears to be some trouble in securing a full supply of girls to run the machines.—Miss Gertie Greenleaf has been visiting friends in Berkley, Va.—The party at the Park on Friday evening was an enjoyable one. The oyster supper and refreshments were elegant and the music was fine.—Sayeth the Poet:

Grief is only for a day—
Heed you well its warning;
Song sends sorrow far away;
Love is light and morning!

—For neat, up-to-date job printing come to this office.—Dr. and Mrs. Lumsden, after several weeks sojourn in the mountains of Virginia, have returned.—The Owens Shoe Company are opening a shoe store in the new Flora Bldg. at the foot of Main St.—Edward Alexander, Esq., late of Plymouth, has located here. He occupies the late offices of E. F. Lamb & Son, in the Academy of Music Bldg.—The Public School building has been enlarged and will be opened on the 30th inst Prof. W. M. Hinton will continue as the Superintendent. He is a fine teacher.—Mr. and Mrs Moses Weisel have returned from New York with a large stock of new goods. They "took in" the Pan American Exposition. They report a very interesting time.—Mr. R. Y. McPherson of Raleigh, spent a few days here on business last week. Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Mitchell have returned from New York with a large assortment of fall and winter goods for the Bee Hive.—Col. Harvey Terry, of Columbus, Ohio, spent last week here attending court.—Miss Fannie Melson, of Mackeys Ferry, spent a part of Friday and Saturday here on business.—Postage stamps can be procured at Commander's Grocery, corner Main and Road Sts.—A young man spoke thus to his sweetheart:

I love you and you ask me why!
Why, just because you're you!
And if that isn't clear enough,
Why, just because I do.

—Don't fail to read and profit by the new advertisement of Jones, Raper & Co.—Mr. Fred Davis, the popular coal man, inserts his card in this issue.—Burglars continue to ply their vocation in different parts of the town. They have broken into a number of places within the past two weeks. The night watchmen have not yet been able to capture them.—Mr. Joseph F. Sanders left on Tuesday for the Pan-American Exposition. He will stop at Washington City on his return.—The steamer Alma is now making regular trips to and from Fairfield.—Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Zimmerman left on Tuesday for a month's trip to different parts of Pennsylvania.—M. N. Sawyer, Esq. left for Raleigh on Tuesday to attend the Farmer's Convention.—Edward Markham Sr. and Edward Markham Jr. of Salem, called on Tuesday and paid their respects.—Mr. Camden W. Melick and sister Miss Ada C. Melick have returned from their sojourn in the vicinity of the Deleware Water Gap Pennsylvania, anda visit to some of the northern cities. Mr. Melick made his fall and holiday purchases also, in connection with his trip of pleasure.—

Who would in this life the hard bumps shun,
Needs a fund of what some folks call gumption,
But which others name,
Through viewing the same
From a different direction, assumption.

—Our townsman, Fred H. Zeigler was awarded a Diploma at the Embalmer's Training School held in Raleigh.—Rev. George R. Stuart, the evangelist and celebrated temperance lecturer will hold a ten days union service here beginning on Friday evening, September 27th, at the Baptist Church.—Rev. L. L. Williams left on Monday to attend the General Convention of the Episcopal Church which convenes at San Francisco on Tuesday next. He goes as a delegate from the Diocese of Eastern North Carolina. The Convention lasts three weeks.—Mr. R. A. Kohloss of Columbia was in the city yesterday. He gave the CAROLINIAN a call.—See M. Hill & Co's, Millinery advertisement.

Important improvements are being made at the freight depot here of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad. They have graded their new cut from Baily's Hill to Knobs Creek, and are actively engaged in driving piles for the Bridge across Knobs Creek. They have had their Depot grounds lighted by electricity for some months past.

Senator Ward and the Sheriff of Washington county have evidently run against a snag in their mandamus proceeding to force the Corporation to assess railways for taxation this year. The Attorney General says, "the Corporation Commission acted in exact accordance with the agreement made and with the legislative will."

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Youth—Oh, I don't want to take that character. I'll make a fool of myself sure.

Maiden—Well, you said you wanted an easy part.—Detroit Free Press.

Robert Burns, the poet, divided the scale of good wifeship into ten parts: Good nature, 4; good sense, 2; wit, 1; personal charms, 1. The remaining two degrees covered fortune, education, family, blood.

Malformations among goldfish are produced by the Chinese by agitating the fertilized eggs at a certain stage of their development.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

FRED DAVIS
DEALER IN

COAL.

Coal of all sizes and of best quality constantly on hand. All orders are promptly filled.

All coal is screened before leavin the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed

Paul J. Bungart,
o——ARCHITECT.——o
Room No. 2 in Citizen's Bank Bldg.
ELIZABETH CITY, - - - N. C.

FULMER & WHITEHURST
(Successors to Fulmer & Co.,)

Have increased their assortment of the choicest Fruits, Confections, cakes, Breakfast Bacon, Heinz's Mince-meat Preserves and Apple-butter, New Raisins and Turkish layer Figs; Largest assortment of Canned Meats, Salmon and Sardines, Imported Olive Oil, Extra quality Canned Fruits and Vegetables such as Peaches, Plums, Pears, Pineapple, Apricots and White Cherries, Extra fine Sugar Corn, French Peas, Tomatoes, Beans, Rhubarb and Succotash; also, neat variety of Cereal and Health Foods, Oatmeal, Wheatflakes and Breakfast Foods.

We will appreciate a share of your trade. Our prices are right and we can please you.
Telephone 17.

M. B. Culpepper. J. B. Culpepper

M. B. Culpepper, & Son.
—DEALERS IN—
Staple and Fancy
Groceries
Corner Road and Ehringhaus Streets.

We keep on hand the best selected Groceries, Confectionaries and Fruits. Country Produce bought and sold.

Free delivery of goods to any part of the city.

Phone 58. E. City, N. C.

The Colored Column.

BY SPECIAL REPORTER.

[Items of interest concerning the Colored People will regularly appear in this column.]

Miss Pocahontas Lane and sister Mrs. Fannie P. Reid of Boston are here on account of the illness of their father, Mr. Whitmel Lane.

Mr. P. R. Lawrence formerly of this place but now a student at Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa., is spending a short while here.

The N. and E. Boundary Union Meeting, Rev. S. Hockaday, Moderator, convenes with Antioch Baptist Church, South Mills, tomorrow.

Miss L. M. Spaulding of Elkton, N. C., a graduate of Scotia Seminary, Concord, who has been recently added to the faculty of the State Normal School here arrived Tuesday and has entered upon the duties of her position.

The public school, Mr. W. W. Parker, Principal, will open Monday morning. Let there be a full attendance.

Rev. W. H. Stallings of Edenton occupied the pulpit at Olive Branch Church on Sunday.

Married at Tarboro on yesterday evening, Mr. James M. Joyner, late of the Normal and Industrial School, this city and Miss Anna L. Bridgers of the former place.

Miss Jennie H. Rrackett, Rev. Clayton and others are in Plymouth this week attending District Conference.

Prof. J. H M. Butler left Monday for Courtland, Va., where he will remain several days on business.

Mr. D. W. Perkins has returned from Atlantic City and will remain at home a few days before resuming the study of law at Shaw University.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

In India elephants over 12 and up to 45 years of age are deemed the best to purchase and will generally work well until they are 80 years old.

Australia, it is estimated, is capable of supporting at least 100,000,000 inhabitants.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

CATARRH WASH Two month's treatment of Catarrh of the head and nose for 50c. Best and simplest remedy ever discovered. Booklet and sample for 2 cents. ATLANTA PREPARATION CO. 113 N. PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA.

Elizabeth City State Normal School.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Eleventh Annual Session begins Monday, September 2, 1901, and continues thirty-eight weeks.

Under general supervision of Supt. Public Instruction and State Board of Examiners.

Faculty is composed of four, thoroughly qualified instructors.

Educates and trains both Sexes for Teachers. Excellent course of study. Careful attention given to morals and conduct of students. Good library; building will be improved.

Board $6.50 per month; Tuition free; students enter any time; must be 15 years of age; may furnish board and pay $1.50 per month for room.

For Catalogue and other information, Address,
Principal P. W MOORE, A. M.

WHEN FILLING PRESCRIPTIONS

We give our individual attention to the matter in hand. That is the only safe way, and we are nothing if not safe. We dispense only drugs of known purity holding that when human life is hanging in the balance it is a poor time to economize by using cheap materials and trusting to luck for results.

This is an Important Matter and one worthy of Serious Thought.

STANDARD - PHARMACY.
POINDEXTER ST. (NEAR CENTRAL HOTEL.)

Seasonable Suggestions!

REFRIGERATORS—We are again offering "Special Refrigerators." We have tried them; others have tried them. They are satisfactory and the price, quality considered, cannot be beat. Porcelain lined water tanks are a good feature. A good refrigerator such as the "Special" will save enough food in a season to pay for it's cost

HAMMOCKS—Make these summer days pass more comfortably and we have the kind you want. 75c to $2.75.

HAMMOCK CHAIRS—for porch or lawn.—They are comfortable, inexpensive and durable.

PORH ROCKERS—At this season out-of-doors is the place to spend much of your time most comfortably, so get some porch rockers. The kind that look well and are easy. We have them.

MATTRESSES—Since one-third of your life is spent in bed, spend it comfortably. Get a good mattress and that is a Felt Mattress. Felt Mattresses are clean and stay so. Felt Mattresses are comfortable—the easist bed made. Felt Mattresses are durable—one lasts a life time. Felt Mattresses are beautiful. There are various Felt Mattresses but none, at any price, are better than ours. We sell them under an iron-clad guarantee to satisfy you.

FANCY GOODS—Pictures, Medallions, Bisque-figures, Austrian fob-ware, Vases, Peaques, Toilet-pieces, Pin Trays, Candle Sticks. They are perfect goods and suitable for presents for your most fastidious friends or to adorn your most elegantly furnished rooms, but because we have only these few pieces we are offering them in two assortments at 25c and 50c each. Many pieces cost much more.

P. W. MELICK.

R·I·P·A·N·S
ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Ripans Tabules Doctors Find A Good Prescription For Mankind.

10 FOR 5 CENTS AT DRUG STORES

Printing
Best Work! Lowest Prices!

ECONOMY IS WEALTH

But like everything else it should be the genuine article. Real economy in buying consists largely in getting good goods. If you would practice it with reference to your

Grocery

purchases and desire at the same time to live on the best that the grocery world furnishes, you cannot strike the road quicker than by way of giving us your order today.

LOVE, EVANS & Co.
WATER ST. (No. 32 and 34.) ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FOLLOW THE MAN

Who never misses a good thing and you'll find him making tracks for WEISEL'S. You will find everything that suggests comfort in our stock.

PRICES
"UNDER THE HAMMER"

We're pounding the prices down; some the August heat has already melted the rest we're hammering at. Not a regular price will now be visible. It's your inning. We will save you much hard-earned tin It's like throwing money away if you buy before seeing us.

M. WEISEL.
18, 20, 22 and 24 Main St.

UTILITY.

Your toiler may not overtake
His proud ambition's goal,
But by a word or deed may wake
Some stronger, worthier soul.

And though in tales of peace and war
Obscurely he must rest,
There is no real failure for
The man who does his best.

FOR ELLA'S SAKE.

BY H. MACKENZIE.

"What have you got to say to me?"

"Nothing."

"Why did you send for me?"

A flush of red rose to her face. "I thought, yesterday, when I wrote, that I had something to say, but now—"

"You have changed your mind, Miss Austin? That is a woman's privilege and you have used it ruthlessly."

"Yes, I know. Forgive me. I meant to do my best."

He frowned and his expression was not good to see.

"Her best." And this is what she had done.

Last spring he had thought himself one of the happiest men alive, engaged to be married to this girl, Eva Austin; he loved her passionately and believed her to be the ideal type of womanhood, high principled, truthful, gentle—in fact, almost faultless.

One day, a few months ago, she had written to break off her engagement, a short letter which was a masterpiece of polite reserve and feminine cruelty. She regretted if she had caused him any pain—Oh, yes, regrets cost nothing—she was conscious of the honor that he had paid her * * * she wished to remain his friend * * * she returned his ring.

Captain Humphrey traveled many miles to demand an explanation of his affianced wife. He was refused admittance, his letters were returned unopened by her sister—Eva was ill and could not write. The truth stared him in the face; in plain English he had been hopelessly jilted. Then he vowed to forget Eva Austin's existence and congratulated himself upon his freedom from domestic ties.

Today, as he stood in the parlor of the hotel to which she had summoned him, he had so far overlooked his determination to forget her existence that his anger was waxing fierce against her. Why had she brought him here? To be made a fool of a second time? No, and a thousand times no.

"If you did your best, Miss Austin, may I ask what your worst would have been?"

She moved quickly, almost as it he had struck her.

"I cannot explain. If you knew how it all happened you would perhaps believe—you might perhaps think a little better of me."

He stood bolt upright, speechless. He was struggling with his pride; in his heart of hearts he was longing to take her in his arms, to tell her that for him she was the only woman in the world, with all her faults.

Her faults. They were unpardonable.

"I should be glad to think well of any lady," he said at last, lightly, "more especially of a lady who once honored me with her friendship."

"Yes," she said gently, "it was be cause of that friendship that I wrote. I had a favor to ask you. Now—it is not necessary. I am sorry."

There was a brief silence, then she said:

"There are changes in our family. Ella is going to be married; the engagement is very sudden, it was only settled this morning."

(Ella was the younger sister of whom he had so often been jealous in those forgotten days.)

"Allow me to congratulate."

He bowed and turned to go; the interview was a farce.

At the door she stopped him. "Do you start—tomorrow?"

"Yes."

"Goodby. We, that is Ella and I, wish you a happy return."

Considering their former intimacy, this was barely the farewell that good manners demanded, nothing more.

His hand was on the lock. Something else she said, her voice was almost inaudible, "I will pray for you."

He shut the door quietly, there should be no melodramatic display of temper on his part. Arrived at the bottom of the stairs, he missed his hat. Had he left his purse or his watch in that room, no power on earth would have sent him back—but his hat.

He ran back hastily and knocked. There was no answer. So much the better. He entered the room and seized his property. Turning to go, he heard the rustle of draperies. She was there, standing on the spot where he had left her, with her hands clasped to her face.

* * * *

Under the cold star lit sky he had lain for hours. The fight was over. In the distance he could discern the figures of the wounded and the dead.

The victory was with his men—so much he knew before he fell. And now, patience. They would find him by and by. If not, then the end could not be far off, not very far. Patience. The stars flickered and faded. He saw a room, with pale pink walls, flowers, a work basket on the table—nothing escaped his notice. Eva was there, she had on a gray dress and a gold chain round her neck.

Were there tears in her eyes? There were tears in his. "I will pray for you."

That is what she said at parting, and he had pretended not to hear. He saw her again praying for the man who had not condescended to accept her good wishes.

In the old days he had often smiled at her earnestness, and called her a little Puritan; in later times he had raged at her as a hypocrite.

Do hypocrites look like that?

What did it matter what he called her? His one wish now was that she should know that he died blessing her. With infinite difficulty he found his pocketbook and wrote her name on the flyleaf. His hand trembled; before the pencil slipped from his grasp he scrawled feebly, "God bless you, Eva."

* * * *

The orderly brought a bundle of letters into the shed which had been hastily converted into a hospital. The men crowded eagerly round him; even Captain Humphrey, who was "dangerously" wounded, turned an anxious face toward the messenger.

The captain recognized the shape and color of the envelope that was brought to his bedside; the handwriting, too, was familiar. It was Eva Austin's.

"Now that I am happily married I must free my conscience and tell you your secret. Think as badly of me as as you can. Eva sacrificed herself for me. I told her that I cared for you, that is why she wrote that letter. Afterward, when she was ill, I sent back your letters without her knowledge."

The lines jumped up and down before the sick man's eyes; he read on:

"Eva wanted to put things right between you and me; that is why she sept for me before you left. Didn't you guess? She found out her mistake before you came and took all the blame on herself to shield me. You will never forgive me, I shouldn't, but I can't bear to think that you are still misjudging her."

* * * *

"Will he pull through, doctor?" asked a young officer that night. He it was who had found the captain and brought him into shelter.

"Pull through? Yes, now his mind's at rest."

"What's he been worrying about?"

"What do we all worry about, eh?"

The officer did not answer—he wasn't going to tell his secrets to the wily doctor.

"The first night he wanted to risk his life writing or dictating letters home. Now, I think he's satisfied with the news that today's mail brought him. Look at him."

"He's asleep," said the other in a whisper; "and say, doctor, he's got a letter tucked away under his pillow." —American Queen.

UTILITY OF THE SANDBINDERS.

Grasses with Which It Is Hoped to Hold the Drifting Sands on Our Coast.

Prof. F. Samson Scribner, agrostologist of the department of agriculture, has returned to Washington from Buffalo, where he has been in charge of the department's exhibit of grasses, 90 varieties of which are under cultivation at the exposition. Since he left Washington Prof. Scribner has traveled extensively along the Atlantic coast and throughout New England and New York states, engaged in superintending the selection and the preparation of various species of grasses known as sandbinders, by the extensive cultivation of which the department hopes to hold the drifting sands of the Atlantic coast. The principal experiments with different varieties of these grasses are now being conducted in the vicinity of Cape Cod, and Prof. Scribner said today that it had been demonstrated that the sand dunes of that locality were being held by the intelligent use of the sandbinders. On the Pacific coast the cultivation of these grasses had resulted in fixing the sandhills in the vicinity of San Francisco and Los Angeles and had made possible the creation of the Golden Gate park.

These experiments with the sandbiners, Prof. Scribner said, were being conducted in all sections of the country in co-operation with the experiment stations of the various states, and since the inception of the idea and the steps taken toward carrying it out, commendatory letters have been received almost daily at the department from persons who either reside in the sandy districts where the grasses are being utilized, or whose business interests bring them in touch with conditions along the coast. One variety of the sandbinders which has shown up well in experiments is the Montana blue grass, which has been transplanted with great success to the north Atlantic coast. This grass, aside from its utility, lends most picturesque coloring to the sand dunes, and when thickly grown along the coast, blends with the hue of the ocean and from a distance makes it a difficult matter to determine the line of sea and shore.

While in New England Prof. Scribner had a consultation with the secretary of the Massachusetts state board of agriculture, looking to the redemption of the abandoned farms of New England from their present state of disuse, while the abandoned farms are generally considered, through a misconception of the facts, to be sections of worked out land. Prof. Scribner said that as good land as any in the east is embraced in some of these abandoned tracts. All they needed, he said, was intelligent cultivation and tillage. The planting of forage crops, noted as soil improvers, would aid materially in increasing the productiveness of the land and the proper use of fertilizers would do the rest. In the majority of cases he thought the farms had not been abandoned because the land was too poor and barren to till, but because the younger generation had drifted to the cities, not caring to continue the struggle in the old-fashioned way, oppressed by mortgages and discouraged by the failure of crops and the refractory and unproductive soil, and not having sufficient knowledge of modern agricultural methods to open the fight on other lines.

PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

So-called honest poverty is often honest laziness.

Assininity and affinity are words badly misplaced.

To be light-hearted is often another manner of being light-headed.

There never was a truly wise person gloomy. Philosophy tends to cheerfulness.

The beauty who will permit age to fall prostrate at her feet has a flaw upon her soul.

Vanity is often the source of feats of heroism which may be proven by a keen observer.

Verbosity is the hall mark of illiteracy; yet to be taciturn is no proof of great wisdom.

Children are chided for faults possessed and displayed by both parents, and so embittered.

The truly cultured are never slow to express admiration; the vulgar only are afraid to be natural.

The woman who declares she hates flattery is the one who repeats every morsel of it vouchsafed her

"If" and "but" are tiny words, but they can change the color of the sky and make the world seem a wilderness.

'Tis the petty worries, not great sorrows or joys, that criss-cross the face. Joy shows in the eyes. Sorrow whitens the head.—Philadelphia Record.

Sovereigns Who Might Change.

The two monarchs who could change thrones to the greatest advantage are Edward VII, R. I., of Britain and the Indies, and Wilhelm II., King of Prussia and German Emperor. Both are thoroughly acquainted with the political and social conditions of the "other country." Each speaks the language of the realm of his imaginary adoption with perfect ease. Kaiser Wilhelm is half English. King Edward is half German.—Pearson's Weekly.

The difference between self esteem and conceit is the difference between you and your neighbor.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

There is to be a rival to margarine as a substitute for butter, according to the British Consul-General at Marseilles. He says it is to be called "vegetaline," and is nothing else than the oil extracted from coprah (dried cocoanut); refined, and with all smell and taste neutralized, it becomes like sweet lard.

A London paper announces that the sum of $7,500 has been placed at the disposal of Professors Haeckel, Conrad and Fraas, of Jena, Halle and Stuttgart, respectively, as a prize for the best work on the theme "What do we learn from the principles of the theory of heredity in reference to the inner political development and legislation of States?" Manuscripts must be in German and are to be delivered to Professor Haekel not later than Dec. 1, 1902.

At the Hodbarrow Mines, at Millom, on the Cumberland coast, England, work is being carried out to enable mining to proceed still further under the sea. The company's first lease only extended to ordinary high-water mark on the south. Through the surface caving in when ore was extracted, it was necessary to leave a barrier of 360 feet wide, to protect the mines, as the sea would otherwise have filled the hollows on the surface and eventually have flooded the mine. This barrier was ultimately found to contain over 5,000,000 tons of ore. A second sea wall going beyond the older one has been commenced.

The wholesale slaughter of kangaroos for their valuable hides has resulted in the practical extinction of these remarkable animals except in the remoter regions of Australia, and most visitors make their only experience of the continent's typical quadrupeds in the zoological gardens of the principal cities. In the "back blocks," as the interior parts of Australia are called, they are still to be found in considerable numbers, and afford exciting sport to the hunter. The tribe of Australian kangaroos includes, besides these animals proper, a constantly dwindling succession of related species—wallaroos, wallabies, paddymelons, and so on, ending with the diminutive and dainty kangaroo rat.

Everybody has observed the habit that some insects have of hovering or dancing on the air, generally in a group, with every manifestation of enjoyment. There is a species of two-winged flies that are particularly fond of this sport, for sport it undoubtedly is. They assemble in some spot sheltered from the wind, and indulge in their dance for hours at a time. Their motions consist of alternate rising and falling in periods of a few seconds, and over a distance varying from one foot to four. They become so much interested in the dance that they cannot be scattered. If disturbed for a moment they at once reassemble, and continue the sport as if nothing had interfered with them. Much has been written about this habit, but the naturalists agree, we believe, in considering it real play.

According to a paper recently read by Dr. Aron before the Berlin Medical society the inhalation of oxygen for the relief and cure of certain lung and heart affections, in which it is commonly recommended, is of little value. The atmosphere, he said, contained a sufficient proportion of oxygen to saturate the haemoglobin of the blood, and as the haemoglobin when saturated was, of course, unable to absorb more oxygen inhalations of oxygen were evidently useless. He had found that the results of practical experience were in accordance with these views. The few instances in which the oxygen seemed beneficial were cases of dyspnoae (difficulty in breathing), in cardiac and pulmonary diseases, but the improvement was maintained only while the inhalations were actually in progress. In the treatment of apparent death from drowning artificial respiration was just as efficacious. In poisoning by carbolic oxide and in rarefied air, where the amount of available oxygen was less than the normal, the administration of oxygen was desirable.

Apoplexy and Brain Workers.

The number of deaths from apoplexy daily among prominent business men is a matter for comment. It almost appears that the disease has a special predilection for brain workers who have passed the life meridian.

Some explanation for this may be made by taking into account the stress of mental work to which the ambitious and untiring American so willingly yields himself. The brain is the last organ that seemingly feels the strain, and the ultimate breakdown is usually more or less sudden.

The latter was particularly the case in the death of Bishop Littlejohn. For a long time the mine was being prepared for the final explosion. In a person of his years, temperate habits, vital force and persistent mental acidity the gradual wear and tear upon the blood vessels of the brain directly invited the ultimate issue. The arterial supply was evidently quite extensively involved in the gradual degenerative process that occurs late in life. The hemorrhage was consequently quite extensive, involving the deeper portions of the centres, tearing their tissues and overwhelming pain and consciousness in a quick stroke.

Melancholy as is the fact, this mode of death is the best of all that are caused by apoplexy, and the patient is spared a life of subsequent misery and comparative helplessness while awaiting and dreading an inevitable ending.

Longest Stone Arch Bridge.

A long bridge is under construction at Luxembourg, over the valley of Petruffe. This arch will have a span of 277 feet and a rise of 102 feet. In comparison, the longest existing stone arch is that over Cabin John creek, on the aqueduct near Washington, D. C. This has a span of 220 feet and a rise of 57 1-2 feet, and is 101 feet above the water level in the creek. An arch over the river Pruth, in Austria, has a span of 273 feet and a rise of 59 feet. The bridge over the river Dee, near Chester, Eng., has a span of 200 feet.

The Deepest Natural Well.

There is a man in France, M. Marcel by name, who devotes his time and his energies to the exploration of caverns and other underground places. Many of the discoveries that he has reported have attracted much attention, but none more than that of a natural well in the department of Hautes Alpes, of which he recently gave a description. It is the deepest cavity of its kind known. He has sounded it to a depth of 1017 feet, but believes that he has not yet reached the bottom

NO TINKERING NEEDED

THE FATHERS BUILT WISELY ON PROTECTIVE TARIFF FOUNDATION.

All the Constructive and Useful Classes of Our People Will Be Best Served by Leaving the Dingley Law Alone — Its Workings Complete and Harmonious.

Nothing is so manifest in the census reports, so far as given in the bulletins, as the complete and harmonious workings of the Dingley law. Wherever manufactures and wages have increased there we find in every instance an increase in the value of farm products. Not only do we see an increase in the staple products but a wider diversification. This is a perfect exemplification of the American system of protection. In a speech made in the House of Representatives, March 30 and 31, 1824, Henry Clay said:

The greatest want of civilized society is the market for the exchange and sale of its surplus produce. This market may exist at home or abroad, but it must exist somewhere if society prospers. The home market is first in order and paramount in importance. The object of the bill under consideration is to create this home market and to lay the foundation of a genuine American policy.

That home market created in 1824, and that "American policy," founded by Clay and his associates, is to-day a monument of almost incalculable magnitude. It has been undermined again and again and almost overturned, but McKinley and Dingley and the Republican party have made the foundation more solid than ever. Year after year, decade after decade and generation after generation this grand home market spreads from State to State. On our 200,000 miles of railroad ponderous freight trains are drawn by huge, powerful engines day and night scattering the product of farm and factory from ocean to ocean and from lake to gulf. Then, when we have consumed from ninety to ninety-five per cent. of our own productions the surplus is shipped to every part of the earth. But never, for long, have we lost sight of the American policy that "the home market is first in order and paramount in importance."

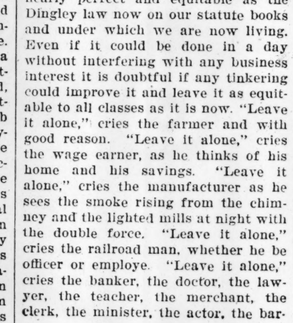
Our diversified and interdependent chain of industries would feel at once the breaking of a single link. Repeal the tariff on the product of a single industry, be it that of agriculture or manufacture, and every other industry is affected. We can endure droughts, we can survive great strikes, but we cannot permanently impair wages and incomes without wide injury to our whole industrial structure. Free trade in any form and to any degree, whether it be called reciprocity that does not reciprocate; Babcockism or anti-trust medicine, which, instead of curing the supposed malady, would kill the patient; tariff reform, the dissipator of surpluses and the parent of bonds; call it by any name you will, free trade would check this prosperity; would end this progress and impel us to the inevitable ruin that could only be ended and repaired by a return to protection.

Never in the history of nations was a tariff law framed and operated so nearly perfect and equitable as the Dingley law now on our statute books and under which we are now living. Even if it could be done in a day without interfering with any business interest it is doubtful if any tinkering could improve it and leave it as equitable to all classes as it is now. "Leave it alone," cries the farmer and with good reason. "Leave it alone," cries the wage earner, as he thinks of his home and his savings. "Leave it alone," cries the manufacturer as he sees the smoke rising from the chimney and the lighted mills at night with the double force. "Leave it alone," cries the railroad man, whether he be officer or employe. "Leave it alone," cries the banker, the doctor, the lawyer, the teacher, the merchant, the clerk, the minister, the actor, the barber, the blacksmith, the mason, the carpenter, the painter, the plumber, the dairyman, the agent, the architect, the printer, the builder, the contractor, the engineer, the sailor, the 5,000,000 female wage earners and the 25,000,000 of employed males who have learned the blessings of adequate protection.

"Tinker," says the pawn broker and bond buyer; "tinker," says Babcock; "tinker," says Bryan; "tinker," says Lamb and Stevens and Perry and Atkinson and perhaps a few hundred others out of our 77,000,000.

"Tinker," says the demagogue and agitator. "Leave it alone," says the conservative business man and the cautious laborer. You cannot cut off a single limb without endangering the health if not the life of the whole body. Talk is cheap, agitation is easy, but it is well to consider the consequences. In every section of the country, in every locality, in every branch of trade and industry there is a harmony that makes for continued prosperity and for a still more solid foundation for the superstructure known as the American tariff policy. It needs no tinkering. It should be, and we believe will be, left alone.

Going to a Better Country.



In order to get the benefit of the greatest of all markets British manufacturers are establishing plants in the United States.

Two Miles a Minute.

In England the advocates of great speed in transportation predict that in a few years they will have a single rail line on which trains will be run at the rate of 110 miles an hour. In Germany an electric railroad is proposed, over which cars are expected to move 120 miles in 60 minutes. Americans are not slow, but they are not impatient for transit so rapid as to exceed the bounds of reason. A mile a minute is fast enough for the great majority of sober-minded and practical people.

EXPLORER PEARY'S WORK

His Wife and Daughter Return to the United States After Visiting Him.

Expects to Take the Field With the Returning Light of 1902 in the Best Condition For Work.

North Sydney, C. B.—The Peary Arctic steamer Erik, from Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Land, has arrived here. She brings Mrs. Peary and her daughter, who had wintered with the explorer since May 6, 1900.

Peary left Fort Conger (latitude 81 degrees 44 minutes north), where he was last reported March 31, 1900, on April 15 of that year, and, accompanied by Henson and five Eskimos, crossed Robeson Channel to the west Greenland coast and followed it on foot and over sea ice to the northward.

The reconnaissance ended with a definite demonstration of the western and northern coast lines of Greenland, and, with one or two small breaks along the eastern coast, an exact and accurate chart of the entire archipelago.

Peary's own estimate of his work is clearly set forth in the letter to the secretary of the club, H. L. Bridgman, from which the following extracts are taken:

"Conger, April 4, 1901.—My Dear Bridgman: It gives me great pleasure to present to the club the results of the work of 1900:

"First. The rounding of the northern limit of the Greenland archipelago, the most northerly known land in the world, probably the most northerly land.

"Second. The highest latitude yet attained in the western hemisphere (83 degrees 50 north).

"Third. The determination of the origin of the so-called Poleocrystic ice (floe berg).

"Considering that I am an old man, have one broken leg and only three toes, and that my starting point was Etah, I feel that this was doing tolerably well. It is almost a thousand years since "Erik the Red" first sighted the southern extremity of the archipelago, and from that time Norwegians, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, Englishmen, Scotchmen and Americans have crept gradually northward up its shores, until at last, through the instrumentality and liberality of the club, its northern cape has been lifted out of the Arctic mists and obscurity.

"It seems fitting that this event, characterized by Sir Clements Markham as second in importance only to the attainment of the Pole itself, should fall in the closing year of the century. If I do not capture the Pole itself in this spring's campaign, I shall try again next spring.

"My gratitude and respects to all the members of the club. PEARY."

Late in April, with his entire force, Peary retreated southward to open, if possible, communication with the club's steamship of 1900, from which nothing had been heard.

The Windward, fast in her winter quarters at Payer Harbor, near Cape Sabine, with Mrs. Peary and Miss Peary on board, prisoners in the ice for nearly eight months, was reached May 6, and in her Peary established his headquarters until the auxiliary ship of 1901 should arrive.

Open water came early at Cape Sabine, and on July 3 the Windward extricated herself from the ice, and, crossing to the east side of Smith Sound, devoted July to a successful hunt for walrus in Ingafield Gulf to provide food for natives and dogs during the field work of 1902. One hundred and twenty-five were captured and landed at Cape Sabine, the Windward recrossing the sound to Etah, Peary's headquarters of 1899-1900, where she awaited the Erik, which arrived on August 4, fourteen days from Sydney, C. B., and bringing Peary, with other news, that of his mother's death in Portland, Me., in November last.

Peary's winter arrangements at Cape Sabine insure comfort, and, with an ample supply of provisions, pushed along the route to Fort Conger, he expects to take the field with the returning light of 1902, fully rested and in the best possible condition.

During the entire two years since he has been heard from Peary's health has been excellent, and the accident to his feet at Fort Conger, in 1899, has caused him but little inconvenience, and has in no way impaired his efficiency in the field. During the autumn he expects to make an extensive reconnaissance of the interior and the western coast of Ellesloc Land, with a strong probability of discovering natives hitherto unknown to white men.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

More Than 25,000 Resume Labor in the Mills of the Steel Trust.

Pittsburg, Penn.—With the exception of the tin plate workers in Pittsburg and of the tube mill men in McKeesport, the steel strikers rushed back to work in droves. More than 25,000 men, who had been idle three months, went in, and there was a general start all along the line in all trades.

Owing to the retention of strike breakers in the mills there was some confusion in getting the strikers placed. Many who had expected to take their old positions found strikers in them and had to accept other jobs, in many cases inferior. Others were unable to secure positions at all.

The tin plate and the tube men are still excited over the settlement and refused to go back.

Arbor Day in Russia.

The Russian Imperial Horticultural Society will introduce "tree planting day," after the model of the United States, in many localities this month. Two thousand children will participate.

The Demand For Pig Iron.

A better demand for pig iron in Eastern markets and a continued good demand for practically all forms of finished products have been the features of the iron and steel trade Prices are firm.

Labor World.

The number of unemployed is less than for several years.

Six hundred coal miners have gone on strike at Huntington, Ark., in order to enforce a semi-monthly pay day.

The cotton-mill property in South Carolina is valued at $20,348,520; number of bales annually consumed, 514,236.

Plans for the enactment of labor laws during the approaching legislative session in the various States are being formulated.

In the building trades the nine-hour workday is generally observed.

The Sultan's cooks went on strike because they had not been paid. The Sultan ordered the payment of wages, but had several cooks imprisoned.

The steel strike continues, but it is authoritatively stated that the end is merely a question of time. Neither side is willing to grant concessions.

The agitation against the employment of child labor in the mines and factories of the country is having its effect. There is a noticeable decrease in the number of children at work in the industrial centres.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2¼c. per quart.

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West, extra ...$	—	@$	20½
Firsts	18½	@	20
Seconds	16½	@	18
State dairy tubs, extra....	—	@	19
Imitation creamery	14	@	17
Factory finest	—	@	15½
Low grades	12½	@	13½
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy..	—	@	8¾
Small	9¼	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	6	@	6¾
Full skims	1½	@	2½
EGGS.			
Jersey—Fancy	21	@	22
State and Penn.....	21	@	22
Western—Choice	18	@	18½
BEANS AND PEAS			
Beans—Marrow, choice,1900.	2 75	@	2 80
Medium	—	@	2 40
Pea, choice	—	@	2 40
Red kidney, choice.....	2 45	@	2 50
White kidney, choice....	2 30	@	2 35
Lima, Cal.....	—	@	6 00
Green peas, bags.....	1 25	@	1 27½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Peaches, N. J., per basket	25	@	80
Plums, per 8-lb. basket....	18	@	40
Apples Alexander, per bbl.	3 00	@	4 00
Greening, per bbl.....	2 50	@	3 00
Windfalls, per bbl.....	1 00	@	1 50
Pears, Seckel, per bbl....	2 50	@	3 50
Kieffer, per bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Bartlett, per bbl.....	2 00	@	4 00
Muskmelons, per crate....	1 50	@	2 00
Watermelons, per 100....	5 00	@	15 00
Grapes, Del., per basket..	13	@	14
Niagara, per basket....	10	@	12
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl.....	4 00	@	6 00
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, per lb.....	—	@	11
Spring chickens, per lb...	—	@	12
Roosters, per lb.....	—	@	8
Turkeys, per lb.....	8	@	10
Ducks, per pair.....	50	@	60
Geese, per pair.....	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, per pair.....	—	@	15
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Spring turkeys, per lb....	10	@	12
Fowls, Western, per lb....	10	@	11½
Broilers, Phila., per lb....	12	@	18
Ducks, L. I., per lb.....	13	@	13½
Geese, Eastern, per lb....	11	@	14
Squabs, per dozen.....	1 25	@	2 50
HOPS.			
State, 1900, choice, per lb..	13	@	13½
Good to prime.....	12	@	12½
Pacific coast, 1900, choice.	13	@	14
1899, poor to choice.....	6	@	11
Old odds	1¼	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, per 100 lb....	90	@	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb.....	85	@	87½
No. 2, per 100 lb.....	77½	@	82½
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	60	@	70
Straw, long rye.....	65	@	80
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl..	1 62	@	2 12
Long Island, per bbl....	2 12	@	2 62
Sweets, N. J., per bbl..	2 25	@	2 50
Onions, N. J., red, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Orange Co., per bag	1 00	@	2 50
Long Island, red, per bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Cabbages, L. I., per 100...	4 00	@	5 00
Turnips, per bbl.....	75	@	1 12
Tomatoes, per box.....	30	@	60
String beans, L. I., per bag	30	@	50
Egg plant, per bbl.....	1 25	@	1 75
Peppers, per bbl.....	60	@	75
Squash, per bbl.....	—	@	1 00
Peas, per basket.....	1 50	@	2 50
Cucumbers, per bbl.....	1 00	@	3 25
Corn, Jersey, per 100.....	40	@	1 25
Lettuce, per case.....	1 25	@	1 75
Celery, per dozen.....	10	@	40
Lima beans, L. I., per bag	75	@	1 00
Cauliflower, L. I., per bbl.	1 00	@	3 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter patents ...	3 50	@	3 80
Spring patents	3 65	@	3 90
Wheat—No. 1 N. Chicago.	—	@	77½
No. 2 red.....	77½	@	77½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	69½
Oats—No. 2 white.....	40¾	@	41
Track mixed	37½	@	39
Rye—Western	61	@	61½
State	55	@	56
Lard, city	9.50c	@	9.65c.
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	7½	@	9¼
Calves, city dressed.....	8½	@	12
Country dressed	7	@	10½
Sheep, per 100 lb.	3 25	@	3 60
Lambs, per 100 lb.....	4 75	@	5 25
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.....	5 80	@	6 70
Country dressed, per lb..	9	@	9½

OUR EXPORT TRADE.

Balance in Our Favor Shows an Increase For the Year of $106,607,166.

Washington, D. C.—The exports of the United States for the eight months ending August 31 show an increase of $22,668,298 over those for the same period last year, and the aggregate for the twelve months ended the same date for the first time passed the billion and a half mark. The balance of trade in favor of the United States shows an increase of $106,607,166 for the year, aggregating $656,931,876.

For the month of August the imports of merchandise were valued at $72,906,840, being an increase of $11,986,352 over those for the same month last year, and the exports aggregated $107,426,417, an increase of $3,850,452. The imports for the eight months increased $14,531,646, while for the twelve months a net decrease of $4,994,456 is shown.

PLENTY OF PEACHES.

Large Shipments Are Being Made From the Interior of New York.

Marlborough, N. Y.—Fully 15,000 baskets of peaches have been shipped from this place, the major portion being consigned to New York and Brooklyn commission merchants.

Five refrigerator cars packed with selected peaches were sent to Boston. As many cars were sent to New York City, and 5000 baskets were shipped by steamers. The Ulster County peach crop is the largest in years, and the apparent failures of the Delaware and Jersey crops have caused the Hudson River products to bring fair prices.

Reduced Packing Operations in the West

Values of hog products have been well supported, owing to reduced packing operations at Western centres, smaller stocks of pork and lard and a good home trade and moderate export demand.

Wool Prices Well Maintained.

Prices of wool have been well maintained in all markets. New business in woolen goods has been comparatively quiet, as most buyers had previously placed the bulk of their initial orders for the spring season.

A Fine Cranberry Crop This Year.

From accounts received by the different prouuce commission merchants in New York City, the cranberry crop this year will be much larger and better than it has been for several seasons. Most of the berries usually come from the different farming towns on the north side of Long Island.

Business Failures For a Week.

Business failures during the past week, according to R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 175 in the United States and eighteen in Canada.

Business Hurt by a Bullet.

The news from Buffalo has been of such overshadowing importance that public attention has been in some measure diverted from business, and many enterprises have been pushed less vigorously than they would have been under other circumstances. Trade, however, has been of good volume in most departments, and there has been no important change in general business conditions.

The Shoe Trade Fairly Active.

The boot and shoe trade is fairly active, and factories as a rule are well supplied with orders.

Jungle Talk.

"Hello! Where are you going?" cried the lion as the fleet-footed stag dashed by him.

"O! I'm just traveling for my health," panted the stag. "Why do you ask?"

"My friend the tiger invited me to participate in a stag dinner party today, and I was wondering if you were the party."—Philadelphia Press.

The electric fan knows the way of the whirled.

We refund 10c. for every package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYE that fails to give satisfaction. Monroe Drug Co., Unionville, Mo.

If you don't make hay while the sun shines you won't cut much ice when it freezes.

In these days it is hard for a man to get to the front without backing.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Chicago has just lost her giant policeman by death. He was John Duffley and his height in his stocking feet was six feet seven and three-quarter inches.

Best For the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right. CASCARETS help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back. CASCARETS Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

There were 150,000 children at school in India sixty years ago. There are 4,000,000 now.

Frey's Vermifuge

Eradicates worms. It cures. 25c. Druggists or by mail. E. & S. FREY, BALTIMORE, MD.

The greatest depth of the Atlantic Ocean is 27,366 feet.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

A man must have some sense to know whether he has any or not.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

One way to borrow trouble is to lend money.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Express trains in Russia do not run over twenty-two miles an hour.

"The Cradle Rules the World"

and all wise mothers make

St. Jacobs Oil

a household remedy for the simple reason that it always

Conquers Pain

DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Radway's Ready-Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A Bad Breath

A bad breath means a bad stomach, a bad digestion, a bad liver. Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, sick headache.

25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers

50